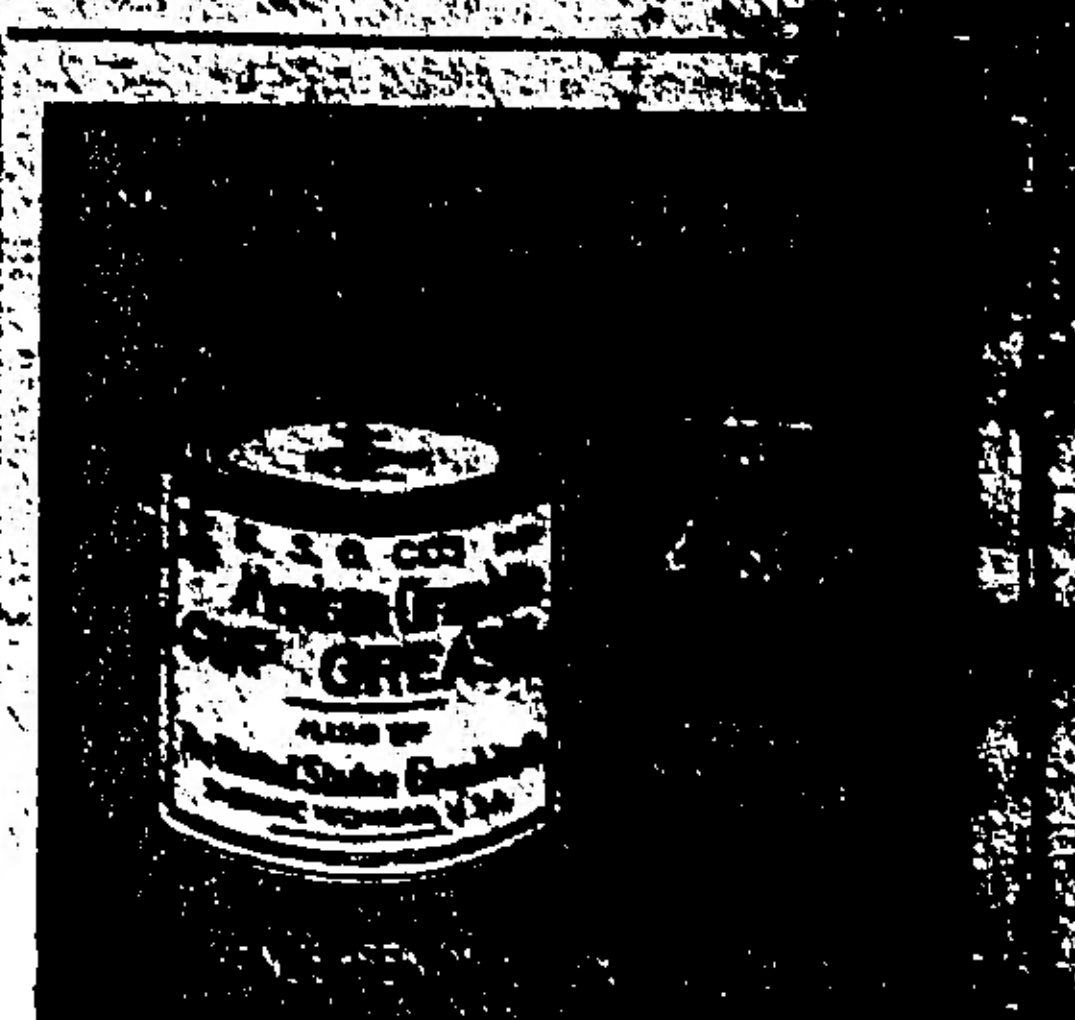


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EUROPEAN CRISIS.

STARTLING DENOUEMENT AT PARIS.

FRENCH PREMIER RESIGNS.

Cannes Conference Abandoned.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, January 12. The centre of interest in international politics has temporarily shifted from Cannes to Paris, where early sensational developments are to be expected as regards the fate of the proposed Anglo-French pact guaranteeing France against German aggression, the rejection of which in its present form, which is suspected by France, is likely to lead to the downfall of M. Briand.

A Paris morning states that the French Premier returned to the capital this morning to face his critics and to endeavour to convince his colleagues of the soundness of his attitude at Cannes. His position is undoubtedly seriously shaken owing to the impression, said to be shared by many members of the Cabinet at meetings on the 10th and 11th inst. presided over by M. Millerand, that he was considering modification of France's claims in respect of German reparations and acquiescence in a moratorium in exchange for the pact.

Paris, January 12.

French Cabinet Ministers, hold that certain pledges should be exacted from the Soviet Government, particularly the recognition of Russia's enormous debt to France and French bondholders before admitting the Russian delegates to the economic conference at Genoa.

It is opined that M. Briand will take up a strong stand to-day at the Cabinet meeting, when he will submit the broad lines of the pact and then offer his colleagues the alternatives of complete solidarity with him or resignation *en bloc*. Even if he succeeds in getting his colleagues' endorsement of the plan evolved at Cannes, he will have to run the gauntlet of criticism in the Chamber later in the day with doubtful result.

M. Briand's Statement to the Chamber.

Paris, January 12.

It has been clear for the past few days that M. Briand had lost contact with feeling in Paris regarding the major questions on the Cannes agenda. The Premier to-day took the bull by the horns, outlining his policy before the Chamber and especially repudiating French opposition to participation in the Genoa conference when the United States had agreed to participate therein, also emphasising the readiness of the majority of the Reparations Commission to grant Germany a moratorium, evincing an attitude of take or leave it.

M. Briand divined the unfriendly feeling of the House, and did not give an opportunity for an adverse vote.

M. Millerand immediately accepted the Premier's resignation, the news of which came like a thunderclap at Cannes, where the labours of the conference have been thus rendered abortive. M. Loucheur announced his intention of returning to Paris immediately, although the conference continued to listen to Dr. Rathenau's statement to the delegations, subsequently making preparations to depart for home.

Paris, January 12.

M. Briand's speech was delivered under trying circumstances. The Premier several times disgustedly packed up manuscripts owing to interruptions, but was persuaded to continue on the restoration of order by the President.

M. Briand warmly insisted upon French interests not being neglected, and movingly paid a tribute to British sincerity. He declared that Britain's land and sea forces would be beside France in the event of a menace to the latter's frontiers. This was greeted from a cry from the Right: "Britain has no Army."

A sensation followed the concluding statement. Accompanied by a disheartened gesture, M. Briand said: "I have no right to go forward to battle if I am not sure of not receiving a knife in the back."

French Premier Resigns.

Paris January 12.

M. Briand has resigned.

M. Briand's Message to Mr. Lloyd George.

Later.

M. Briand telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George opining that his successor will be able to resume the discussions and accomplish the plans which both had in view.

The Chamber re-assembles on Thursday.

Ex-President as Premier?

The President has summoned M. Poincare, who is regarded as a favourite for the Premiership.

Dismay at Washington.

Washington January 12.

M. Briand's resignation has been received with dismay in Conference circles.

Mr. Balfour's Imperturbability.

Later.

Mr. Balfour opined that M. Briand's resignation would not appreciably affect the Conference. A leading American delegate concurred in this view. Elsewhere in American official circles some uncertainty was expressed regarding the new French Government's attitude upon battleship limitation and other questions. Meantime M. Sarraut remains.

Examination of German Representatives.

London, January 12.

The German delegation at Cannes is being examined before the Supreme Council to-day.

In the meantime Dr. Rathenau, as the principal spokesman, appeared before the Reparations Commission to explain the reason for the requested moratorium and showed remarkable skill in evading the Commissioners' questions and advancing arguments in support of his case.

He offered M. 400,000,000 (gold), accompanied by conditions tending to deliver in kind, instead of M. 720,000,000, and asserted that the German trade balance showed a deficit of M. 1,500,000,000, which is estimated after allowing for depreciation of gold. German exports are computable at M. 2,500,000,000.

Dr. Rathenau offered guarantees in the shape of higher railway, postal, and telegraphic rates, a reduction in food subsidies, and an increased price for coal.

Small committees of German and Allied experts will study the facts and figures. The Germans brought ten trunks of documents.

THE CUNARD CO'S EXPLANATION.

Hungarian Quotum Said to Have Been Uncompleted.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, January 12.

The Cunard Line has sent a letter to the representatives of the Immigration Committee stating that investigations showed there was an error in the Secretary of Labour's accusations in connection with the imposition of fines mentioned in a cable of the 18th ult.

The company submits that the Immigration Bureau's earlier figures showed that the complement of Hungarian immigrants had not been reached at the time, and that all the Hungarians aboard the Aquitania were eligible for admission.

[The previous cable stated: Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, has ordered fines to the limit of the statute to be levied against the Cunard Line owing to the arrival on 10th inst. aboard the Aquitania of three hundred Hungarians although it is alleged that the Immigration Bureau on the 1st inst. informed all steamship lines that the Hungarian immigration quota up to July 1922 had been exhausted.]

THE BANCA ITALIANA DISCONTO.

Hopeful Plans for Reconstitution.

Rome, January 12.

It is reported on trustworthy authority that negotiations are progressing to reconstitute the Banca Disconto with Italian and foreign capital.

The firms of Kottu Kahn, of the United States, and Dreyfus, of Paris, are expected to participate in the new concern.

The Italian commercial delegation has issued a statement that the Banca Disconto opened on Tuesday with authority of the tribunal to transact certain business, including opening new current accounts free from the moratorium, the collection of bills and the purchase and sale of Government bonds. There is every hope of shortly removing all the remaining difficulties.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Sino-Japanese Agreement on Shantung Railway Extensions.

Washington, January 12.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates have agreed upon details for the construction of three extensions of the Shantung Railway in the Kailasho leasehold. The first two—namely, from Tsingtau to Shantung to Kaom and from Suchowu—will be built by an international group, probably the existing Consortium; while the Cheloo-Weihsai extension will be constructed by China.

An attempt is now being made to agree on the question of opening the port of Tsingtau to all commerce on equal terms.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

General Amnesty in Respect of Political Offences.

London, January 12.

Mr. Churchill has authorised the announcement that the King has granted an amnesty in respect of political offences in Ireland prior to the truce. The release of prisoners begins forthwith.

London January 12.

The Pope has telegraphed the King his congratulations upon having contributed effectually to the great work of peace in Ireland.

MOPLAH LEADER CAPTURED.

London, January 12.

The India Office announces that Kunhamad Hadji, the principal leader of the Moplah insurgents, has been captured.

Rebels Executed.

Calcutta, January 12.

The death sentences on two notorious rebel chiefs and four followers have been carried out.

THE DUTCH MILITARY DEFAULTER CASE.

Sentences on Participants in Bomb Outrage

The Hague, January 12.

The trial of the persons accused of complicity in a bomb outrage here in November last, when part of the house of Major Verpyck, a member of the Court-martial which tried the case of the military defaulter Groenendaal, was wrecked, has been concluded. Sentences ranging from eight to five years' imprisonment were passed.

THE LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Carpentier defeats Cook.

London, January 12.

At the Albert Hall, the boxing contest for the light-heavy-weight championship of the world resulted in a victory for Carpentier, who knocked out George Cook, the Australian heavy-weight champion, in the fourth round.

GENERAL TSING VISITS FRENCH AEROPLANE WORKS.

London, January 12.

General Tsing, representing the Chinese Air Service, visited the French aeroplane works at Villa Coubly.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

SEAMEN STRIKE.

Local Shipping Paralyzed.

THE GUILD'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

A strike of Chinese seamen commenced at nine o'clock this morning.

The first indications of the serious stage to which the situation had developed were given last night when the Secretary for Chinese Affairs made a hurried call at the Headquarters of the men's Union, and made an urgent appeal to the seamen to postpone their action until an agreement had been reached with the shipping companies concerned. This had no avail, for feelings had run high on account of the failure of the companies to reply to the three letters sent out one after the other within the last few days by the Union.

The exodus of seamen, which first commenced on the Canton and other river boats last night, became general this morning when large numbers of seamen packed up their belongings and came ashore without further ceremony. The Union has prepared for this eventuality with a highly organized system of registration, and many men left by the morning trains for Canton where they will be lodged in the boarding houses maintained by the Union.

Coastal shipping, of course, has become almost paralyzed, and as in the case of the Macao and Canton Steamboat Company which has issued a circular to the effect that sailings are cancelled until "further notice", the vessels that were due to leave to-day are being tied up by the strike.

An official of the Union, whom a reporter of the Telegraph saw this morning, expressed his regret that the Union had found it necessary to give effect to the ultimatum they issued yesterday morning. He thought that in a large measure the development had been brought about by the indifferent attitude of the shipping companies themselves which had not seen fit to reply to the communications repeatedly sent out by the Union. It would have facilitated the situation to a great extent and would have paved the way for an amicable settlement, he added, if some intimation had been given the shipping companies that they were willing to consider the solution of the question on the percentage basis. Though the demands of the Union were for an increase of 30 per cent. for those members who draw wages of \$30 per month, and 40 per cent. for those whose pay is under this sum, he indicated that a grant anywhere near these figures would have smoothed the progress of the negotiations and would not have brought about the present strike.

It is interesting to record the progress of events which have led up to the present stoppage. A demand for an increase was sent out by the Guild some time ago, but no answer was received from the Companies. A further demand was sent, but apart from the meeting held at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs last Monday which, as we have already reported, was attended by representatives of Jardine, Matheson and Company and Messrs Butterfield and Swire and a seamen's delegation, there have been no formal negotiations between the employers and employed with regard to the wage matter. An ultimatum, which lucidly stated that a general strike would take place unless a reply was sent within 24 hours, was sent by the shipping companies by the Union yesterday morning, at 9 a.m. The time allowance expired at 9 o'clock this morning, by which time all Chinese seamen working on ships now in port had suspended work. Considerable agitation prevailed among the seamen yesterday and we understand that the strike will be participated in even by those men who have had the whole day to consider the desirability of the Union, and it would not be too late if a reply had been received, say before five o'clock in the afternoon. The somewhat curt message he subsequently received was delivered by a messenger at his private residence at five o'clock, by which time it was too late to go round to the big

shipping companies with a view to obtaining a reply.

The following is the ultimatum sent out by the Union:

"Dear Sir.—We beg to inform you that we have received no answer to our letters of the 25th, November and the 23rd, December last, except from Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., and Messrs Butterfield and Swire at whose request the representatives of this Union attended a meeting with the representatives of Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., and Messrs Butterfield and Swire on Monday last at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which meeting unfortunately proved fruitless.

"Under the circumstances we have to inform you that the members of the Union have reluctantly but unanimously resolved to declare a general strike unless some satisfactory answer to our demands is received before 10 a.m. on Friday next, the 13th inst.—Yours faithfully, P. S. Chan, Chairman."

In a notice given to each member of the Union exhorting the recipients not to flinch from their purpose, it is stated that "it must be remembered that we seamen have to leave our villages and to risk our lives in furious winds and great billows and endure numerous hardships, to earn small wages which are not sufficient to make ends meet." The notice states that to drop the matter at this stage is out of the question as it would mean waste of the tremendous labour involved in framing the petition, etc., and further it would reflect upon the resolution of the Seamen's Union. "We must carry out the resolution at all events," the notice read. "The arrow is in the bow string and should be discharged. Can the rider of a running horse, on the field give up his whip?" The notice ends by advising members to respect the law, however anxious they be to attain their object.

We understand that some of the shipping companies have granted increases to their native crews quite recently and are endeavouring to obtain the views of the men themselves as the Union's demands, before they reply to the Union. The rates paid by the various shipping companies are not uniform and this is also a matter which the companies wish time to inquire into.

The decision to negotiate direct with the men came too late as the crews have already left their vessels. The only course for the owners to arrive at a correct appreciation of the situation will have to be adopted, it seems, through the medium of the Union's representatives.

The Guild's Complaint.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who has been retained by the seamen to act as their legal representative in the negotiations, deplored the unpromising attitude taken up by the owners and which was directly responsible for the action the men had taken. The strike, he declared to our reporter, could have been averted if the owners had responded to those letters by consenting to a direct negotiation with the Union leaders, not so much with the view to a surrender to the men's terms, as to provide an opportunity for a meeting to effect a settlement satisfactory to both sides. A meeting of the principal companies was known to be held yesterday morning, and Mr. Lo said he had forwarded a communication to them in which the desires of the Union were set forth, but it was ignored. When, at the eleventh hour, the shipping companies realised that some response was called for, they sent a communication to Mr. Lo saying briefly that they had decided to negotiate directly with the crews of their respective ships. That was unsatisfactory to the representatives of the Guild who considered that they were being completely ignored in the matter, and as there had always been close co-operation between them and the members, the strike became an accomplished fact.

Mr. Lo said that the owners had the whole day to consider the desires of the Union, and it would not be too late if a reply had been received, say before five o'clock in the afternoon. The somewhat curt message he subsequently received was delivered by a messenger at his private residence at five o'clock, by which time it was too late to go round to the big

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the strike being well under way, as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs could judge for himself when he made that hurried call at the Union's quarters last night.

Strike Items.

One shipping man interviewed to-day said that the companies concerned were taking things very coolly. Trade at present was very slack and coasting vessels had not been paying their way for some time past. He instanced the number of steamers at present at the docks, particularly at Tientsin Dock, for annual overhaul and repairs.

On the waterfront this morning Shipmasters and Engineers of Coastal and River boats all had the same story to tell. Yesterday afternoon they received written notice that all the men on board would cease work to-day. This is what happened in nearly every case, all seamen, firemen, cooks and messroom boys joining the movement. Scratch meals improvised by stewards were the order of the day. In most cases four or five men stood by the ship, the Boatswains, No. 1 Firemen and Stewards. Men on big ocean-going vessels are, apparently, not affected, coming under a different scale of wages. Ships on the Shanghai run are also said to still have their full complement, the men in the case of these vessels being natives of Ningpo. There are said to be several instances, however, of Ningpo men on ships lying up here having joined the strike through intimidation.

It is said that 18 months ago the sailors and firemen received an advance of wages to the extent of \$5.00 per month. In some quarters it is thought that a similar advance now would end the present dispute.

Another party, interviewed, said that no matter what advance in wages was allowed, the Boatswains, No. 1 Firemen and Stewards would profit most, owing to the present system of engaging ships' crews, these individuals were responsible for the engagement of the men under them and, furthermore, received their wages in a lump for distribution to the men for whom they were responsible. On one ship the wages per month are as follows:—Boatswain \$31; No. 1 Fireman \$32; Firemen \$25 and Coal Passers \$23.

There is also much comment among Officers and Engineers at the manner in which the several Companies have ignored the seamen's demands. Although letters have been sent on several occasions during the past three months only in one instance, a Japanese shipping firm, has there been even so much as an acknowledgment.

(Continued on Page 4.)

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The J. C. J. L. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the S.S. Van Cloon.—Page 4.

S. P. C. A. Membership Cards may be obtained on application to the Hon. Treasurer.—Page 4.

Volunteer Orders appear on Page 4.

Doris Kenyon is featured in "The Bandbox" now appearing at the World Theatre.—Page 12.

"The Kid" is again being shown to-night at the Coronet and "The Leopard Woman" at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

There will be a lecture on "International Friendship" in the City Hall on January 17.—Page 4.

Notice of a petition to be presented to the Supreme Court by the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Coy. appears on Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11½d.

The Weather.

8 p.m. Barometer—29.94 Temperature—69° Humidity—70°

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day is 23 p.m.

NOTICE.

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Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 30 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

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Manager "K.633."
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Harbour Engineers "K.604."
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MASSAGE HALL.

23, FLOWER STREET.
MRS. H. MORITA.
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CERTIFICATED MASSAGE.
FACILITIES TRAVELLING TOURISTS.

MEE CHEUNG.

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPH.

OTHERS take your photos, but by our 30 years experience we take yours in EXCELLENT CONDITION and NATURAL COMPLEXION instead of merely clear and sharp.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies & Men

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that in the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, because they are so effective. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the World, except New York, where they are sold by Messrs. Martin, Chemists, Southamptons, Eng.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies & Men

"For the Blood is the Life."
Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Itch, Scabies, Swindling, Gout, Rheumatism, most troubles that only cure by complete and lasting relief is to free the blood of the poisonous matter, the one cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which soon cure the impurities of the blood, and thus the cause of the trouble is removed.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Present to take. Of all Chemists and Druggists.
Beware of cheap imitations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ENTENTE.

Cannes, Jan. 12.
A French semi-official statement affirms that the proposed Anglo-French Guarantee Pact is limited to ten years, but may be renewed without further notice. It consists of four or five precise and unambiguous articles. It maintains intact French rights under the Versailles Treaty and, besides, Britain undertakes to give military assistance to France if unprovokedly attacked by Germany. The demilitarization clauses of the Rhineland are reinforced as both Powers undertake to intervene if Germany violates the military clause of the Treaty. The Pact does not refer to reparations or the question of sanctions. Belgium will be invited to join the Pact by the conclusion of an analogous Anglo-Belgian Treaty reinforcing the defensive Franco-Belgian Convention.

THE PACIFIC FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 12.
While awaiting word from Tokio regarding the Pacific fortifications in the Naval Treaty, representatives of the Big Five today considered other features of the Treaty. A question which Tokyo must decide is whether the string of islands extending 300 miles south of Japan should be included in territory where, under the provisions of the Treaty, fortifications are to remain in statu quo; or in other words, what is the extent geographically of the term "Pacific Island"? The delay in arriving at a solution of this question makes it improbable that the plenary session of the Conference will be held until next week.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

London, Jan. 12.
It is reported that Herr Stinnes has offered to the Dutch East-Indian Government a loan of ten million sterling at six per cent. on condition that the 1922 contracts be placed with his combine. The budget provides for extensive constructional work in Java and Herr Stinnes is apparently hoping to secure the contracts, totalling forty million sterling, in order to further the already far-reaching trade relations with the Dutch Indies.
The Germans are instituting a central organisation of the German Chamber of Commerce for the East Indies with a branch at the Hague.

HOLLAND AND THE NINE-POWER AGREEMENT.

London, Jan. 12.
It is reported from Washington that there is anxiety in responsible quarters lest Holland drop out of the nine-power agreement and request that any reference to her East Indian empire be limited to a careful statement of islands acknowledging Dutch sovereignty.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT.

London, Jan. 12.
The papers report that M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George reached a full agreement as regards the principal features of the forthcoming Franco-British Treaty for mutual protection. It has elicited everywhere in France the greatest satisfaction, the result being largely ascribed to M. Briand's frankness and diplomatic skill.

HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING.

Launch of Bulk Oil Lighter.

On Tuesday evening, Messrs W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd. launched from their shipyard at Kowloon the bulk oil lighter Delaware.

The vessel has been built to the order of the Standard Oil Co. of New York and is 171 feet in length by 35 feet in depth. She is designed to carry 350,000 gallons of oil in eight oil tight compartments operated from one pump room, the pump capacity being 160 tons per hour and the pumps adapted for operation either from the shore or from vessel alongside. There is also a cargo hold forward for the carriage of case oil and the vessel is so built that propelling machinery may readily be fitted if required later on.

The Delaware is altogether an exceedingly well designed and well built vessel and presents a very fine appearance on the water.
Prettily dressed with flags for launching, the ceremony of naming the vessel was gracefully performed in the time honoured manner by Mrs. D. H. Cameron. There were also present Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. H. A. P. Conant, Mr. F. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Durrachmidt, Mr. A. L. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fothergill, Mr. H. C. Page, Mr. W. L. Barker, Mr. C. C. Sandstrom, Miss E. B. Brett, Mrs. P. A. Hollander, Mr. W. G. Lawson, Mr. C. M. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bailey.

To the usual accompaniment of cracker firing and cheers the vessel took the water, after which the party adjourned to the firm's office for light refreshments. When some of the good things had been disposed of Mr. Bailey said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen:—On behalf of my firm I have to thank you for your attendance here

to-day at the launch of the Delaware and I have also to thank Mr. Cameron for so kindly launching and christening the vessel. This is, I think, the fourth and largest bulk oil lighter we have built for the Standard Oil Co. and she will I hope be as great a success as her predecessor, the Mefco. She could, I think, scarcely be a greater success than the Mefco unless she were a submarine for I remember seeing the Mefco loaded almost level with the water, and it has been her normal condition of working for 14 years I am afraid we cannot very well improve, upon her as a surface carrier: possibly the Standard Oil Co. may later on require submarine oil carriers as well as surface vessels in which case we shall be glad to do our best for them in this respect. (Applause.) The Delaware has been built during a period of considerable labour difficulty, and unrest in the Colony and I wish to express our appreciation of the consideration given us by the owners in these circumstances. I believe that in the Delaware the Standard Oil Co. have a first class vessel, and great credit is due to Mr. Todd, who is perhaps the strictest and at the same time one of the most courteous Inspectors we have ever had. (Applause.) I now ask Mrs. Cameron to kindly accept this hand-bag as a memento of the launching and I ask you all to join me in drink very heartily success to the Delaware and to the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured Mr. Cameron thanked Mr. Bailey, on behalf of his wife, and said Messrs Bailey & Co. had been doing work for his Company for nearly 20 years and he had no doubt the Delaware would prove as satisfactory as the previous work by her builders. Mr. Cameron said he had prepared quite a long speech which his hearers would be glad to know he was prevented from delivering, but he wished Messrs Bailey & Co. every success. (Applause.)
Mr. Todd also suitably responded.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Shields.

The news of the sudden death of Mrs. Margaret (Peggy) Shields, the wife of Mr. G. H. Shields, Postal Commissioner, Shanghai, which occurred at the General Hospital on the 29th December as already reported by us, was received with deep regret by many friends in Hongkong. Mrs. Shields was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, North British Distillery House, Edinburgh, was married in March 1910 and only arrived in Shanghai in July of that year. Mrs. Shields served as a V.A.D. during the War and was attached to Craigleith Hospital, in Edinburgh. She was a most musical and those who enjoyed her friendship will ever remember the pleasure her musical gifts and accomplishments gave them.
Mrs. Shields was not in robust health for some time, but there never was cause for anxiety and it was a great shock when the news of the end came, the cause of death being cerebral tumour.

The funeral services at The Bubbling Well Chapel and at the graveside on the 31st December were conducted by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, Chaplain of Union Church.

Mr. Shields is well known in Hongkong and South China, having been stationed in Canton for about ten years, and we are sure that his many friends mourn with him and extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in his sudden and sad bereavement. Among the many beautiful floral tributes were taken from the following: Mother and Dad, Charlie, Sisters and Brothers, Edie and Edinburgh Cousins, Mother and Belle and Sisters and Aunt Mary and family, Frank and Flo, David and Jimmie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Rousseau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Toller, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tollyday, Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Rigganbach, Mr. and Mrs. Kitching, G. G. Hoppeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Ferguson, Mr. Gordon Lowder, Dr. and Mrs. Evans Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Alkin and Doreen, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. R. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mills and Rubbles, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Edinburgh, Mrs. Harry Richardson and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sleep, Bruce and Betty, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chien, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Deer, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. John, Mr. and Mrs. Chaudoin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez Vienna, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrasco, Messrs. A. H. Elyand, J. C. Parkin, D. McLorn, H. G. Donald Mennie, J. S. Chisholm, Homer Wong, P. L. Oakley Hill, Edmond Stepin, A. Rosario, F. L. Smith and the heads of departments and the postal staff of the Shanghai Post Office and Postal Supply Department.

BILLIARDS.

The Shanghai Championship.

The most exciting game ever known in the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship was played at the Masonic Club last week in the semi-final between Mr. C. W. Porter and Mr. E. D. Bush, 8/0 up. Before dinner, beyond two fine breaks by Mr. Porter, present champion, there was little excitement. The present champion made an 86 and a 60, but for the rest was very much off form. The finish was close. Near the end the scores were 743-786 in Mr. Porter's favour. Mr. Bush made a masterly 46, 748-781, leaving him only 19 to get.
Mr. Porter made a desperate attempt with a very difficult cushion jenny, only just failing. It seemed all over, but Mr. Bush muffed a beginner's pot and Porter got to 775-787 with a run of 80, failing at a simple cannon. Mr. Bush, all nerves, missed a two-inch cannon when trying to nurse the balls and Porter started another break. He was at 792, playing in hand, and the game seemed over, but he missed. His opponent could only pot the white and then was given a miss, which made the game 793 all.
Even then the game was not to finish without still another sensation. The champion had little more than a half-ball cannon the width of the table on to the white, just off the cushion, but, to the dismay of his supporters, his ball was seen to be running off. However, it made the cannon by the merest touch and he made no mistake about the next two shots, winning amidst the greatest excitement at 800-793.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Quarter of A Million Lanterns.

Although the Prince of Wales will not be with us for at least another three months, all arrangements for giving him a right royal reception during his couple of days stay in the Colony are well under way. A Press representative yesterday made a few inquiries regarding the illuminations and decorations and from what was told him by various members of the Committee it is certain that never in the history of the Colony has such enormous preparation been made in this direction. We are promised when the great day arrives that the Colony, which so admirably lends itself to an extensive scheme of illumination will be, to use a well-worn and frequently abused phrase, "a veritable fairyland". Red will be the predominant colour. In a chat with Mr. Montague Ede, who has charge of the supply of lanterns, the Press representative was informed that, up to date, applications had been received for 100,000 Chinese lanterns. These will each be one foot long and the candles supplied with the lanterns will burn for a period of eight hours. So far the members of the Chinese community have not notified their requirements. We suggested to Mr. Ede that the total number might eventually reach somewhere in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million. Mr. Ede agreed that a great many more applications would come in and as some 120,000 lanterns were employed in the Burma festival, he did not think our estimate would be very far out.

Enquiry at the Hongkong Electric Company elicited the information that orders for at least a dozen electric designs from private residents have been sent in and are already in course of execution. Most of these consist of illuminated Prince of Wales Feathers and the inscription "God Bless our Prince" Those who witnessed the brilliant scene in Statue Square on the occasion of the Peace celebrations, when some 3,000 lights were employed, will have some idea of the magnificent spectacle promised for the Prince's visit when we mention that the Electric Company is making arrangements for fixing up at least 5,000 bulbs, most of which will be arranged around Queen Victoria's statue.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, who is the Chairman of the Illuminations Committee and who designed the reception pavilion and the Statue Square decorations, showed our representative the plan of what it is proposed to do. Forty-eight large pillars and 110 smaller ones will be erected around the square, these being artistically decorated with flags surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers. From the evergreen festoons will hang red Chinese lanterns. The work on the pavilion is proceeding rapidly and when it is completed will, to judge from the plans, be a very imposing, if not very substantial, structure. The reception hall will be capable of seating 1,100 people and has standing accommodation for a great many more. There will also be a ball room, capable of accommodating some thousands, with a balcony for the band, refreshment bars and a retiring room, with a private exit into Statue Square. We have already published the dimensions and other particulars about this strikingly designed building.

Many residents, we hear, propose to display devices with illuminated Chinese lanterns, which are in greater favour than the more expensive electrical designs.

THE OLD STYLE OF CEMENT BIFOCALS.

With their disfiguring and annoying dividing line has been supplanted by a new lens with two feet called Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The upper portion of the glass for distance and the lower for reading ground from one single piece of glass. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., refracting and manufacturing opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, manufacture this kind of invisible bifocal lens on all prescriptions in either regular or Toric forms.

HOW SOLICITORS GROW RICH.

"One must not go on replying to solicitors' letters, or the solicitors would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice," remarked Judge Cluer at Shoreditch County Court. "As long as you replied the solicitors would reply."

NOVEL COSTUME HAS A SPANISH ACCENT.



By Marian Hale.

A Spanish comb doesn't necessarily make a Spanish costume, yet the green crepe cashmere trimmed in black and white fringe has a decidedly Spanish flavor. The dress shown has a novel waist effect, the sleeves being merely pieces of the goods caught in such a manner as to fall in a cape-like effect in the back. The skirt is richly embroidered in points, from which the fringe falls. This novel costume, while it suggests the stage, is really a dinner gown, although its use extends to reception or afternoon functions.

JAPANESE TRADE IN 1921.

Depression All Round.

All the leading Osaka papers devote editorials to a review of this year's economic developments. The *Asahi* says that the Japanese economic world in 1921, following the reaction that has prevailed since April, 1920, passed by without recovering from its stagnation and depression. It is the rapid decrease in the capitalisation of projected undertakings that tells most eloquently of the economic depression in 1921. Capitalisation from January to the end of November (according to the investigations by the Bank of Japan) aggregated ¥2,037,000,000 or ¥1,250,000,000 for new establishments and ¥787,000,000 for extensions. Accordingly, each month has ¥185,000,000 on an average, so that this year's capitalisation, based upon that average figure, comes to ¥2,222,000,000. This figure shows a decrease of some ¥3,000,000,000 as compared with 1920, ¥1,800,000,000 with 1919, and ¥400,000,000 with 1918. Comparing the same figure with the monthly capitalisation recorded as standing at ¥1,148,000,000 in March of last year when trade was at its climax, the *Asahi* expresses surprise at the profundity of the vicissitudes experienced.

Then the *Asahi* deals with the share market. After giving a table of the fluctuations of the important shares in 1921 and 1920 in the Eastern and Western Stock Exchanges, it proceeds to state that, as a reaction from the excessive fall after March of last year, those shares had recovered commensurately afterwards, so this year's minimum prices, when compared with those of last year, rank far above them in general; but a comparison between the maximum prices for last year and this year shows that ordinary shares this year are maintained at but one-half of last year's value and some shares at only one-fourth. Accordingly, the amount of the decline in the whole of the share capital in the country will make a tremendous sum, in proportion to which decline the realisable value of security papers of this sort has been lost.

OVERSEAS TRADE.
Overseas trade is no more cheerful a theme: After giving figures of imports, exports, etc. in 1921, compared with the preceding year, the *Asahi* estimates the diminution of purchasing power in all countries, the advance in domestic prices, and the adversities in exchange quotations which all contribute to the decrease in the export trade. Above all, the advance in domestic prices, the same paper says emphatically, is the prime reason for the export trade having been

so much depressed. That is, the prosperity of Japan's export trade during and immediately after the war can only be regarded merely as reflecting the benevolence of European and American countries, who were too busy engaging in re-constructive works during and since the war to look after other things. So long as Japanese commodities still stand highest in price in the whole world and maintain their bad quality, notwithstanding that all countries have completed preparations for taking the field in competitive commerce, Japanese goods will be doomed on the world's market. The advance in Japanese prices has stemmed the export trade on one side and, on the other, helped forward more and more the tendency to an excess of imports. Last year, Japan's overseas trade already showed an excess of imports totalling ¥388,000,000, and this year's excess of imports also reached ¥353,000,000, despite the casual activity in the export of raw silk since October. And it is a matter worthy of notice that, while the gross amount of trade decreased too as compared with last year, only the excess of imports shows the same figure as last year. So far as the views of Mr. Inoue, President of the Bank of Japan, go, Japan's accounts receivable outside the trade are about ¥150,000,000. Be that as it may, ¥300,000,000 calculated after the balance is struck, is towards the excess of payment, the specie abroad declining commensurately. Japan's specie, which was calculated at ¥2,183,000,000 in January of this year, is only ¥2,101,000,000 according to the authorities' announcement in December, thus a decline of ¥82,000,000 is already recorded. The Government and Bank of Japan authorities, driven into a sort of mania, are in great earnest to harbour, as they express it, ¥2,100,000,000 of specie, and still prohibit sternly the export of gold and are trying to counteract imports, what with abating from offering import exchange funds and what with restricting the issue of letters of credit. However, so long as such high prices as at present are maintained at home, a proper proportion between exports and imports can never be obtained. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; this year also passed by with the excess of imports month by month, and it has come about that of a colossal excess of imports amounting to ¥350,000,000 in the end, ¥200,000,000, calculated as the difference between it and the "invisible imports," must be paid for with the specie abroad.

NOTICE.

NEW MUSIC

Rosy Cheeks
I aint nobody's darling
Yoo-Hoo
Sweet Lady
Say it with Music
When the Sun goes down
It must be someone
Strut: Miss Lizzie
Song of India
Dangerous Blues
Jealous of You
Humpty Dumpty
I've got the joys
Royal Garden Blues
Oh: Joy
Remember the Rose
I wonder if you still care for me
all at MOUTRIES

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SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

ENGLISH LEGIONARIES
BACK FROM SPAIN.

Deplorable Tale of Cruelty
and Privation.

Fifty-two ragged and disillusioned Englishmen, whose haggard appearance told a tale of misery and privation, arrived in London a few weeks ago.

They were soldiers of misfortune, back from a terrible campaign with the Spanish army in Morocco.

Workless and destitute, the men enlisted three months before in the English contingent raised by the Foreign Legion of Spain for the war against the Moors.

Now they are all bitterly repenting of their decision.

WORSER THAN GERMAN PRISONS. They have awful stories to tell of treatment that exceeded in brutality the worst horrors of the German prison camps, and of terrible atrocities committed by the Spaniards.

Men after men told how they had been beaten, bullied and tormented. It was alleged that Spanish officers had imprisoned legionaries without a trial, and caused them to be tortured, and that some men had even been tied to posts in the firing-line.

Half-starved, ill-equipped, and without proper medical attention, they were made to bear the brunt of the fighting. As "storm troops" they took part in eleven battles, and suffered in casualties, four killed and 22 wounded.

SAVED THE SPANIARDS.

"We saved the Spaniards from disaster," said one man, and in return we got nothing but brutality."

The men, who were brought home from Madrid by the British authorities, were taken charge of by officials of the Y.M.C.A. upon their arrival at Victoria, and conducted to the association's hut in Grosvenor-gardens.

Clad in all sorts of odd garments, amongst which overcoats were conspicuous by their absence, the scene was suggestive of a bandits' bivouac. Many of the party were hatless and with no underclothes, whilst others wore, beneath riding breeches and puttees, canvas shoes with rope bottoms.

One youth was bare-legged, and several who were wounded had an arm or a leg in bandages.

WHIPPED EVERY DAY.

Probably the "toughest" soldier of the party is C. J. Saunders, of York, who stated that he was 17, though he looks a mere lad.

From the story he told, it would appear that he endured as much as any of his companions.

"Once when I had gone for a walk in Melilla I was put in prison on my return because I had been away for four hours, and beaten daily, for eight or nine weeks, with whips. I was, too, frequently struck with rifle-bullets, and often punched with the fist," he said.

"For eight days I had to carry about a hundredweight of stones, until at length my strength gave out and I was unable to do so any longer.

"There is no such thing as a trial of any sort. You are simply put into the 'callabous' (prison) and kept there until they think fit to let you out. If you speak to anybody they 'dab you one' (indicating a punch).

"I thought all this was bad enough, but it was nothing to what we had to go through when we got to the front.

ALL TIED TO POSTS.

"As punishment for some offence or other—what it was I never knew—I was made one of a working party in the firing-line.

We were all tied to posts with our hands behind us and left there, under fire, with bullets whistling around us, until there was some dead to be buried. Then we were taken down, and when we had finished our job trussed up again. None of us had anything but a shovel to defend ourselves with.

"A chum of mine—he was once a head waiter in London—was shot and died while tied to a post. He was next to me in the line.

"One day, when I was tied up like this, the Moors swooped down upon us, and the Spaniards ran away without even releasing us. They were the 4th. (Princess) Regiment—a crack corps—and the 15th. and 34th Regiments. They threw down their rifles and left their machine-guns behind.

DROVE THE MOORS BACK.

"Fortunately for us, our men of the Legion drove them back again at the point of the bayonet, otherwise I don't suppose you would have heard this story."

"A terrible story was told by Edward White, of Norfolk-street

Blackfriars-road, who served 4½ years with the London Regiment during the war.

BULLIED AND TORTURED.

"I went through something in France," said White, "but the hardships there were as nothing compared with those I and my comrades had to endure in Morocco.

"We were bullied and tortured, clad in rags and half-starved.

"We were with the Foreign Legion—a force about 2,000 strong, composed of Germans, Italians, Greeks, Frenchmen, and recruits of all nationalities. Many of them were ex-convicts.

All our officers and most of the n.c.o.'s were Spaniards, and for no other reason than because we could not understand their words of command they would hit us with rifles, sticks, and whips.

"One man accidentally collided with a Spanish officer. For this he was put into prison, and a bag of stones, weighing about 150lb., was tied round his neck. He had to endure this until he collapsed.

"This same punishment was meted out to me for being absent from camp for five hours. I was put into prison for six weeks without having been tried, and every day for eight days I had to carry a huge bag of stones on my back—for four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon.

"Our uniform was of a thin khaki drill. We had no overcoats or blankets, although the nights were bitterly cold. We had no stockings, and the only protection for our feet was a pair of thin canvas shoes.

"Men with sores all over their bodies were left unattended by the doctors, and even cases of dysentery were neglected.

"All the fighting was left to the Foreign Legion. The Spanish regulars were kept in the rear in reserve, while we were used as 'storm troops.'

"SPANISH ATROCITIES. "It was terrible work. Day after day we had to march miles to the attack over mountainous country. We could not rely on the Spanish troops for any help. As soon as they saw the Moors they ran.

"In some instances the Spaniards were guilty of awful atrocities. After one battle, in which, as usual, we had done the fighting, I saw a party of regulars decapitate two dead Moors, put the ears in their pockets, and later throw the skulls about the camp.

"When the Moors heard of this practice, they retaliated in an abominably cruel manner whenever they captured a Spaniard.

LETTER FROM MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"We believe that our repatriation was due to the efforts of one of our comrades, named Jack Harris, who wrote to Mr. Lloyd George early in the campaign. He received a reply from the Prime Minister, saying that the matter would be investigated by Foreign Office officials."

Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., who has interested himself in behalf of the unfortunate men, closely interrogated them upon their arrival at the hut.

"I have warned them that if they exaggerate they may defeat their own ends," said Mr. Briant to a

representative, "and from the conversation I have had with them I think the accounts which they give of their truly terrible experiences may be taken as true and unvarnished facts."

"I am sending an urgent letter to the Foreign Office stating the facts and urging that the Government should immediately apply to the Spanish Government for an advance of the money due. It should be understood that the men have not deserted. The Spanish Government let them go presumably to avoid possible difficulties."

Representatives of the British Legion who came to the assistance of the stranded men asked that they should appoint three of their number to put forward their case, which the Legion would then take up.

LORD R. CECIL'S INTER-NATIONALISM.

A debate of the World's Prime Ministers.

Lord Robert Cecil, addressing a meeting on behalf of the League of Nations Union, described the constitution of the Assembly of the League, referring to some of its distinguished members. He remarked that he would not say he was satisfied—he hoped he never should be satisfied. He should like to see all the Prime Ministers of the various nations present in the assembly, and he should like to see other representatives chosen, not only from the official classes but from all classes of the community. He should like to see representatives of the working classes and of women, and so on.

Still, the assembly was a body of very distinguished representatives of the different countries. The most striking fact about the assembly was that these delegates from so many countries of the world, meeting together for the common object of preserving the peace of the world, had developed both in the first and second Assembly a unity and corporate life as great at that of the Middlesex County Council or any similar body. That was a very remarkable thing if they considered the immense variety of the nations represented in the assembly.

They must allow that if the League had done nothing else but bring into existence a means whereby men of different nationalities and different civilisations could work together harmoniously it would have exhibited to the world a great object lesson of what could be done towards the unity of the nations of the world. The League had nothing of the nature of a super State. It was a collection of free and independent States meeting together with the common object of promoting international co-operation and preserving the peace of the world.

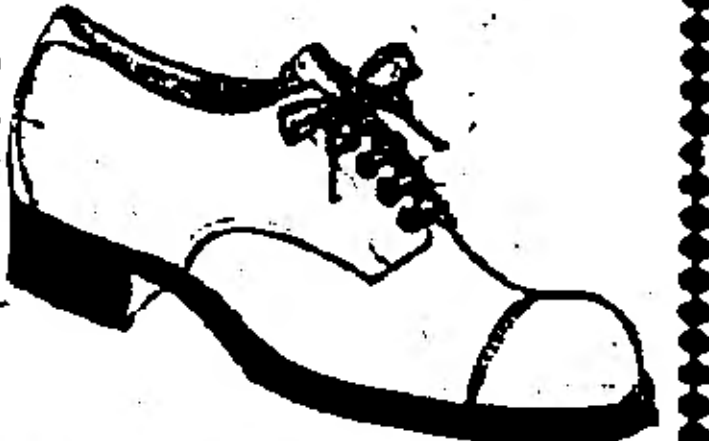
Lord Robert foreshadowed the possibility of holding under the aegis of the League's great debate in which all the Prime Ministers of the world should take part and should tell the nations what was necessary for international peace and for the prosperity and advancement of mankind. He could

NOTICE.

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& CO.

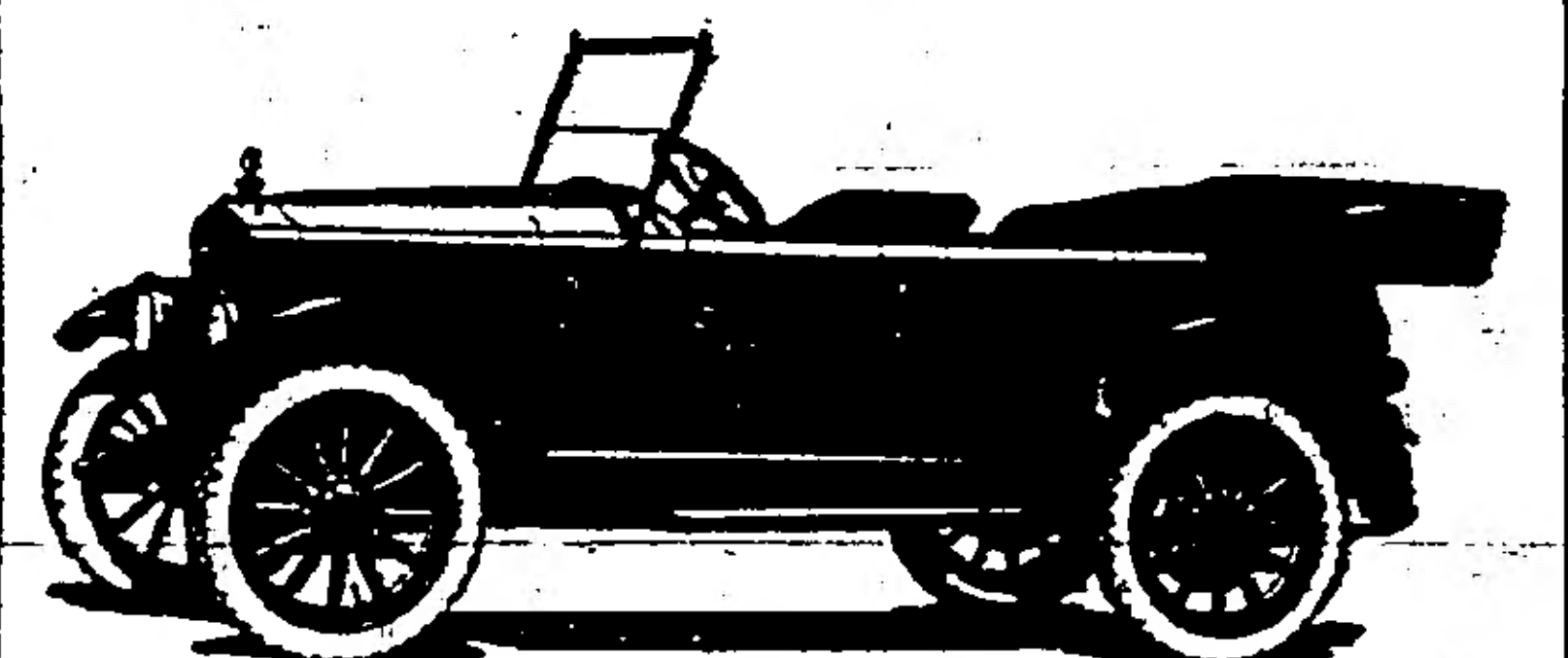
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BLACK BOOTS " " 18.50
BROWN SHOES " " 18.50
BLACK SHOES " " 17.50
A HEAVY BROWN BOOT SUITABLE FOR
SHOOTING OR HEAVY WORK \$15.00

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conceive the enormous value such a debate would have in drawing together the peoples of the world and removing those misunderstandings and suspicions which were at the base of half the troubles that existed.

GENERAL NEWS.

HEEZBOOT WEIGHING 18½ lbs.
A cottage gardener at Willesborough (Kent) has grown a beet-root weighing 18½ lbs.

TOO COSTLY GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in explaining the provisions of the Exports Credits Bill, declared that prices were too high. One cause of this, he agreed, was the Government was costing too much. He was doing his utmost to reduce Government expenditure, and hoped to be able to show considerable reductions in the next Estimates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For British establishment in Shanghai lady of refinement to learn new system of scalp and face treatment. Knowledge of hairdressing essential.—Reply to "M" Vancouver Lodge, Shanghai.

WANTED.—Employment by a lady as Masseuse. Good reference.—Apply Miss N. Buhris c/o Carlton Hotel.

HONGKONG S. P. C. A.

Cards of Membership may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. Ramsay, Hon. Treasurer, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or to the undersigned.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1922.

Entries for the forthcoming Races close on Saturday 21st instant at noon, and must be sent to the Jockey Club Rooms, 3A Charter Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms, (Hongkong Club Annex, Charter Road) or Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Fred B. Smith, who is on an extended lecturing tour in the interest of World Peace, will give an address (under the auspices of the League of Fellowship and Service) on "International Friendship," at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th. January, at 5 p.m. punctually.

The MEETING IS OPEN TO ALL.

Ladies are invited. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. will take the Chair.

NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, under powers conferred upon them by the Regulations thereof, have appointed David Keay Blair to be Secretary as from 1st January, 1922, vice the undersigned resigned.

By Order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st. December, 1921.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders by Lieut-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O.

Administrative Commandant.

HONGKONG.

Friday, 13th January, 1922.

1. Parades.

Infantry Drill, Bayonet Fighting and Lewis Gun Instruction will take place on Monday, 16th. instant, at Volunteer Headquarters, and Kowloon Docks on Friday, 20th. instant at 5.30 p.m. for TRAINED MEN and RECRUITS.

Dress: Plain Clothes.

2. Musketry.

Part II Annual Musketry Course will be fired by No. 1 Platoon (Light Infantry Company), on Sunday, 22nd. instant on HIGH WEST RANGE, The Peak, commencing at 10 a.m.

Dress: Drill Order.

Officer for duty: 2nd. Lieut. T. P. M. Bevan, M.C.

3. Engineer Company.

Electric Light Runs will be held at BELCHERS on Thursday, 19th. January and Thursday, 2nd. February.

Fall in at Belchers at 5.20 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order with Caps and Belts no Side Arms.

4. Cadet Company.

The Company will parade at Headquarters on Monday, 16th. instant, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order.

R. B. YOUNG, Major, Adjutant, H.V.D. Corps.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FAIRY CHAIN THE FAIRY CHAIN FINAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE

Friday the 13th. Jan. at 5.30 p.m. In Aid of Children's Charities at Home.

Admission:—\$2.00 To all parts of the house Sailors, Soldiers and Children Half Price.

50c. to Bearers of the Diocesan Schools St. Stephen's Girls School, French and Italian Convents. Seats can be reserved at Moutrie's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

beg to announce that they must vacate their present premises on January 14th.

They have obtained temporary premises at 5, Beaconsfield Arcade

(Opposite City Hall),

and will open there on Monday, 16th. January.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. LTD.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 3rd. day of January 1922 presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm the alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the said Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 5th. day of December 1921 and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st. day of December 1921 which Resolution is in the words following:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting."

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that such Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour The Chief Justice at the Supreme Court of Hongkong on Saturday, the 21st. day of January 1922. Any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor or Shareholder or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing personally or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston of No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 13th. day of January 1922.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

Solicitors for the above-named Company.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

From SINGAPORE & PENANG.

The Steamship "VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th. January, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th Jan. 1922.

NOTICE.

Particulars and conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Naitan head in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Estimated Value
1	South of Naitan Head	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.0	10,000	1,000

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Parker Road Quarry Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Estimated Value
1	North of Parker Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.0	10,000	1,000

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 16th Jan., 1922

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

in the yard at the back of No. 32 Nathan Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Dining table, overmantels,

Hatstand, Chesterfield Sofa and

armchairs, Dressing tables, Bed-

steads, Wardrobes, etc., etc.

Glassware and Crockery

Electric fans and fittings

Also

A Quantity of Manx wool in

Heather, Grey and Brown mix-

tures

On view on day of sale.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 17th Jan., 1922

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Fine Collection of Tweed and

Cashmere Suit Lengths

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 19th Jan., 1922

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Messrs. J. Osawa & Co's

Godown

(under the Hongkong Restau-

rant, West Point)

1 25 H. P. Vertical Single

Cylinder Crude Oil Engine

1 10 Kilowatt 220 Volts Direct

Current Dynamo (British

make) with switchboards,

ammeter and Voltmeter

Terms: Cash on delivery

Inspection orders to view may

be had from Undersigned

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to distribute Prizes on Saturday, January, 21st, at 11.00 a.m. No Cards are being issued but to all Parents and Guardians of Students, to Old Boys and others interested in the work of the School, a cordial invitation to honour us by their attendance on that date is extended.

BERTRAM TANNER, Headmaster.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., on THURSDAY, 26th. January, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th. January, to THURSDAY, 26th. January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th. January, 1922.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., on Thursday, 26th. January, 1922, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th. January, to THURSDAY, 26th. January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th. January, 1922.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Thursday, 26th. January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December 1921.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY 17th January to THURSDAY 26th January both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th. January, 1922.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., on Thursday, 26th. January, 1922, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th. January, to THURSDAY, 26th. January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th. January, 1922.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

s.s. "EGYPT"

Sailing 18th. January, 1922, at 11 a.m.

Passengers are kindly requested to note that Baggage for the s.s. "EGYPT" will be received at the P. & O. Jetty between noon and 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th. January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.

The favourable passenger steamer "HAL-MUN" (Capt. Charles E. Page).

Sails 12th. January, the leaving Hongkong, 20th. January, 1922.

Sails 17th. January, 1922.

Apply Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd. 114, Wing Lok Street.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bankers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Fire at Military Hospital

A Court of Inquiry composed of Major R. P. Culver, 2nd. Wilt. Regt., (President); Capt. J. Enright, R.A.M.C.; Capt. F. L. Brown, R.E.; and Capt. H. G. H. Fogg, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.S.C., sat at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, this morning to report on a small fire which broke out in the theatre on Jan. 3rd.

Only one witness, Sergt. T. R. Pitt, R.A.M.C. was called and from his evidence it appears that he was standing outside No. 1 Ward, which is being used as a theatre, about eight o'clock on the morning in question when he saw smoke issuing from one of the faultlights. He had the alarm sounded and then with two water buckets attacked the blaze, which was at the rear of the stage. It was only a matter of a couple of minutes for willing hands to get the hoses into action. The water supply was adequate and in about five minutes the fire was extinguished.

Apparently a cane basket under the stage caught fire, but as the stage has not been used for over twelve months and there was nobody in the room at the time, nor did the sergeant notice anyone when he passed the theatre about a quarter of an hour previously, it is not known how the blaze originated.

The fire was got under control so promptly that the damage is very slight and is estimated at only a few dollars.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th. January, 1922.

CANTON NEWS.

Disbanded Soldiers Join Bandits.

Our Canton correspondent says that, according to a report from Wuchow, a number of military commanders in Kwangsi have granted permission for gambling of various descriptions in many districts, the revenue thus obtained being partly used for military payments and partly for the enlistment of bandits and deserted soldiers.

The field protection soldiers, about a thousand in number, who were recently disbanded on account of undisciplined behaviour, have joined the robbers and pirates along the river from Macao to Hengshan. They are divided into bands, from one hundred to five hundred strong, and are well armed and have ample supplies of ammunition.

The authorities, on receiving a report from a small cruiser, have dispatched two gunboats to assist in the patrolling.

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

COMMENCING

Saturday, JANUARY 14th, at 8.15 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

presents

THE QUANTS

A NEW COMPANY

IN

A NEW REPERTOIRE

Complete Change of Programme on Alternate Nights

Popular Prices, 4s. 2 and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Back Seats Only.

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S

EAST POINT GARAGE.

KWO STREET.

(ON TRAMWAY ROUTE TO CAUSEWAY BAY.)

The Management beg to inform the Public that the above new and commodious Garage is now open for their inspection. Cars may be garaged in separate lock-up stalls @ \$15.00 per month.

Repairs of all kinds executed at reasonable rates with satisfaction guaranteed.

Telephone No. 4122.

SEAMEN STRIKE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Latest News.

The principal shipping companies affected are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Jardine Matheson and Company, Douglas LaPratt, the Admiral Line, the Pacific Mail, the Robert Dollar, the Macao and Canton Steamboat Company, the various Chinese companies operating on the river and coastal runs and others. Clearances entered at the Harbour Office were cancelled this morning as the result of the strike in the case of the river boats, the Yung-sang, the Hong-sang, the Hai-hong, and several others. Optimistic hopes are entertained in the case of some boats that they will be able to sail according to schedule, by the timely settlement of the strike. The Japanese companies are not affected as Chinese form a minority of the crews, and in other cases, were signed on at Shanghai.

A meeting of the owners was again called this morning at 11 o'clock to consider the latest development.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the number of strikers who had reported themselves to the officials of the Union was 1,400. A continual stream of men is making its way into the premises and it is expected that the number will reach over 2,000. As vessels drop anchor on arrival, the crews leave the ships to join the ranks of the strikers. The only exceptions exist in the case of the Kwangtai and Sunwa, the crews of which, we are given to understand are composed of Shanghai men who, of course, are not concerned with the local movement. The departure of the crews has been quite orderly, and no unpleasant incidents have been reported. The Railway authorities are doing a record business, in conveying this large crowd of strikers to Canton where they will be temporarily lodged in boarding houses belonging to the Union.

As we go to press we learn that a meeting is proceeding at the office of the S.C.A. at which the owners' decision, arrived at this morning, was submitted to Mr. Lo, representing the Guild.

JAPANESE TENNIS STAR TO BE MARRIED.

The engagement is

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 TEUCER 17th Jan. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 CYCLOPS 31st Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 ACHILLES 7th Feb. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

EURYPYLUS 19th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 NELBUS 1st Feb. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 ELPENOR 14th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

PROTESILAUS 31st Jan. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 IXION 21st Feb. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 TALHYBIUS 14th Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KEEMUN 10th February, via Suez
 PYRRHUS 3rd Feb. for Shanghai & Japan
 PYRRHUS 7th Mar. for Singapore & London
 MENTOR 21st Mar. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 AGENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "JAVA"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 27th January, 1922.

Further Sailings:

Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M. S. "PERU" 20th January	27th
M. S. "AFRIKA" 23rd	6th March
S.S. "KINA" 4th Feb.	15th
M. S. "TONKING" 15th	22nd
M. S. "MALAYA" 1st March	7th April

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1922.

VACATION TRIP

HONGKONG—SHAMSHUI—WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 tons Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamsui, Shin Hing through the LOVELIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW.

SPLendid 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and fans, etc.

M. S. "KONG NING"

Steamers Leave Hongkong.
 "Kong Ning" Wednesday, Jan. 18th.

Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 21 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
 For further particulars apply to—
BANKER & CO.

FLASHES FROM THE STATES.

The best argument for disarmament is Germany.—*Charleston Gazette.*

What the world needs is to teach the young ideas not to shoot.—*Columbia Record.*

Will it be armament disagreement or disarmament agreement?—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Much of the friction between nations is occasioned by fiction.—*New York Evening Telegraph.*

The world must abandon its goose-step if it wants to avoid its waa-song.—*Columbia Record.*

As we understand it, this Washington Conference is to be a kind of Disarmageddon.—*New York American.*

There isn't room in the same world for friendships and battleships.—*Fort Smith Southwest American.*

No nation should try to use the proposal to limit its guns and swords as an opportunity to grind its axes.—*Washington Post.*

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via YOKAICHI, KOBE & NAGASAKI.
 The Company's Steamship "CANADA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 17th Jan. 1922 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representatives and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

All claims must be presented within Ten days of the date of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "SURUGA"

having arrived from New York, via ports, on 12th January Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Dundas Street, Yaumati, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 2.30 p.m. on Jan. 18th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown, and cargo undelivered on and after January 19th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Managing Agents, THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building, Hongkong, 11th January, 1922.

EDITORS FULLY PAID

AFTER 32 YEARS.

After thirty-two years the creditors of Mr. J. E. Plummer, a Leeds manufacturer, are to be paid in full with interest. He went bankrupt in 1889, the deficiency amounting to £10,000. A dividend of 4s. 4d. in the pound was then paid. Mr. Plummer started afresh in British Honduras and made a fortune there, dying in Rome in March last. The balance of the deficiency, amounting to £6,423, together with interest, is to be paid forthwith.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co. Ltd. Copenhagen.

The Steamship "ARABIAN" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Jan. 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Jan., at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD. Agents.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY IN MONGOLIA.

Desert Made to Blossom.

Owing allegiance only to God and their fellow-men, a dozen and a half Europeans and about ten thousand Chinese have founded and are operating a model Christian Commonwealth in the midst of the desolate mountain ranges on the borders of Mongolia where the Yellow River rises and where, by their industry, they have literally made "the desert to blossom as a rose." The courage, the sufferings, the industry and the triumph of the little independent state are told by a band of returning Chinese travellers.

These travellers spent days and nights in certain desolate districts of the great province of Kansu, where they could find no living human beings. The whole region lay waste like a wilderness. Day after day they passed through this stricken area, entering Mongolian territory near the source of the Yellow River and among the mountain ranges of the Hsiaoan-shan.

Suddenly, in the Banner of the Mongol Prince of Alasan, they came out upon a vast, fertile plain whose productivity astonished them. In the centre of the plain stood a city, densely populated and with many Western style buildings. Refreshed at this sight of civilization, they were yet dumbfounded; and they feared they had stumbled on to a mirage which had suddenly become real.

ENTERING DESOLATION TO PARADISE.

Entering the little city, however, they discovered that it was a Christian Commonwealth, founded by a Belgian missionary whom the Chinese call Min Yu-ching. This missionary had come to the foot of the Hsiaoan-shan in 1890. After making a survey of the forsaken area between the foot of the mountains and the source of the Yellow River, he purchased the land from the Prince of the Alasan Banner, obtaining with it the right to colonize and govern his little domain as he saw fit.

Min Yu-ching at once began to develop the resources of his estate. With his own hands he proved that irrigation would make the soil productive, and in a short time a number of true Chinese Christians who were poverty stricken, came from some of the interior provinces of China to reclaim the land and to settle there.

Scientific agriculture and irrigation were taught by the missionary, and more and more immigrants came to this new paradise in the midst of desolation.

The Wutuopan, or the Santaasho Kingdom was the name given to the plain by the settlers. The entire area is divided into 18 large sections with a number of sub-sections. In each section there are between 300 and 350 families, and in each sub-section 15 or 20, there being altogether 2,500 families, or 10,000 persons. There are now four Belgian, four French, ten Dutch and many Chinese pastors.

LIVING BUDDHA GRANTS INDEPENDENCE.

In each section there is a chapel which is the religious and political centre of that section, the entire district being governed by a duly elected assembly. Chinese or Mongolian officials are not allowed to interfere with the Government, as independence was won, in a way, by blood as well as by money.

In 1912 the notorious bandit leader, Lu Chan-kuei, visited the plain with his army of bandits, firing the houses and murdering 13 Chinese Christians and one Belgian missionary. A claim for indemnity presented to the Chinese Government was refused on the ground that the district was not under the direct control of the Chinese. When the Mongolian Government was approached with the claim, the Living Buddha of Urga, who rules Mongolia, being unable to pay, transferred all rights of the district to the self-governing assembly there.

Each of the 18 chapels elects four civil officers to care for the affairs of the people of that section, these officers being responsible for police organization and other civil duties. "The whole district is well governed," say the returned travellers, "and the police maintain perfect peace and order. It is indeed a model Christian Commonwealth, exhibiting the perfection of self-government."

The agricultural development of the district is described as marvellous, in view of the surrounding expenses of waste land. The men and women are hardy workers, and each family owns two or three oxen, a couple of ponies, a few mules and between five and 20 sheep. The swiftness of the current of the Yellow River at this point has made irrigation difficult, but eight ditches have been dug which form a net work to irrigate all of the farms on the plain.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

Teething Without Tears Through Baby's Own Tablets.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation.

Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiate and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Details of Dr. Koo's Statement at Washington.

The official communiqué issued at Washington in reference to the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions when the Customs revenues of China were discussed.

Mr. Wellington Koo, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation, made a statement as follows:—

First of all he emphasized that the Chinese Government had no desire to interfere with the present administration of the maritime Customs or with the devotion of the proceeds of the Customs revenue to the liquidation of the various foreign loans secured on it. A brief account was given by him about the origin and history of the Chinese Treaty tariff.

Before 1842, he said, China enjoyed the full right of levying Customs duties. In 1842, however, and in subsequent years, after having made treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States, a limitation on this right was for the first time imposed. A rule of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* was thereby established, and the rates were based on current prices then prevailing. In 1853, as the prices of commodities began to drop and the 5 per cent. actually collected appeared to be somewhat in excess of the 5 per cent. prescribed, revision was asked for by the Treaty Powers, and a revision was accordingly made. Later, however, as prices mounted, no request for revision was forthcoming, and the Chinese Government, on its part, did not press for revision seeing that the revenue then collected from other sources was not adequate to meet its requirements.

But the fact was that the Customs rate then prevailing was much less than the 5 per cent. stipulated for. It was only in 1902 that a revision was made in order to afford sufficient funds to meet the Chinese obligations arising out of the Boxer Protocol. In that the tariff rate was calculated on a basis of the average prices from 1897 to 1899. In 1912 an attempt was made by the Chinese Government to have another revision, but it failed owing to the difficulty of securing the unanimous consent of 16 or 17 Powers. It was only after six years of long negotiations that in 1918 another revision was effected. The tariff of 1918 is in force, and yields only 3 1/4 per cent.

Mr. Wellington Koo proposed to restore to China the right to fix and differentiate in the import tariff rates, but as it appeared hardly possible to establish a new regime all at once he said that full autonomy should be restored to China after a certain period agreed upon. In the meanwhile China would impose a maximum rate, and would like to enjoy and have full freedom within that maximum such as the right of differentiation among the different classes of commodities. But as the present financial condition of the Chinese Government was such as to require some immediate relief it was proposed that on and after January 1, 1922, the Chinese import tariff should be raised to 12 1/2 per cent., as it was stipulated for in the Treaty with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

Among the reasons he alleged in support of the proposals of the Chinese Delegation the following is the gist:—

(1) The existing Customs regime in China constitutes an infringement of China's sovereign right to fix tariff rates at her own discretion.

(2) It deprives China of the power to make reciprocity

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEERS.

"Old Brigades" Splendid Response.

The Singapore Volunteer Force continues to grow steadily, and with the addition of the 65 men who enrolled yesterday, the establishment now numbers 316, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 21st ult., which continues: This practically excludes the intending Scottish Volunteers, who are awaiting the decision with regard to the formation of a kilted Scottish Company. It was learned yesterday that well over a hundred names have been sent in for this Company, so that with its formation the S.V.F. will be considerably strengthened.

Among those who enrolled yesterday were several well-known Singaporeans, members of the old Singapore Volunteers. The response of the old Volunteers has been splendid, for out of the 316 men enlisted 127 belonged to the "Old Brigade", 169 are ex-Service men and 20 are untrained.

There is still a long way to go, however, for the Colour Service must be more than double its present strength before it can be considered that success has been achieved. Up to last night 218 had enrolled for Colour Service, 64 for the Reserve and 34 for the Auxiliary.

The Drill Hall will be open for recruiting to-day and Saturday morning.

The Chinese Volunteers are to be enrolled this afternoon at the Chinese Volunteer Club in Beach Road.

arrangements with foreign Powers. While all foreign goods imported into China pay only 5 per cent., Chinese goods exported to foreign countries have to pay duties of the maximum rate. Examples were given to show this lack of reciprocity.

(3) It constitutes a serious impediment upon the economic development of China.

(4) As the system now stands there is only one uniform rate, and no differentiation of rates. The disadvantage is obvious because it does not take into account the economic and social needs of the Chinese people. China is in need of machinery and metals, wherefore China would like to impose a tariff rate even lower than 5 per cent. For luxuries such as cigars and cigarettes they ought to pay a heavy tax, perhaps in order to prevent their injurious effects upon the morals and social habits of the people. As it stands, therefore, the Chinese tariff is not scientific at all.

(5) The present tariff has occasioned serious revenue loss upon the Chinese Exchequer. The item of Customs duties is an important one in the Budget of nearly all countries; for instance, Great Britain raised 12 per cent. of its revenue from Customs duties, France 15 per cent., and the United States 33 per cent. before the world war, but the Customs revenue in the Chinese Budget as it now stands bears a comparatively insignificant feature.

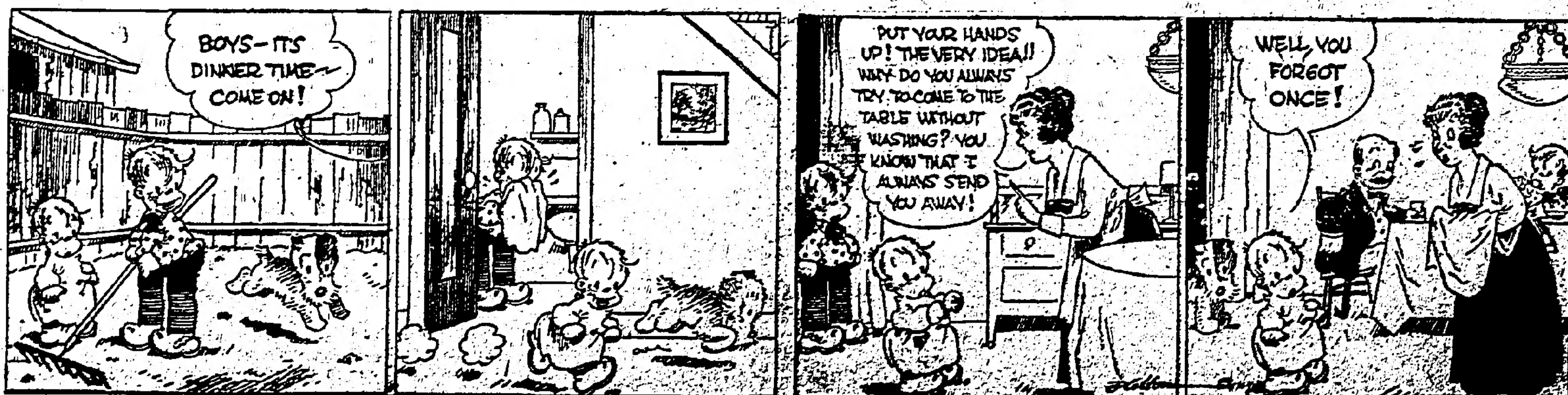
(6) The present regime makes it exceedingly difficult for the Chinese Government to ask for revision as was shown in past experiences of 1912 and 1918.

(7) Even if an effective 5 per cent. should be levied the revenue resulting therefrom will be still hardly adequate to meet requirements. The Chinese Government, as a Government, has many functions to perform in matters of modern education, sanitation, and public utilities, &c.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Tag Would Run a Chance!

BY BLOSSER



READ'S LIGHT LAGER BEER.

PINTS.

Fresh Stocks have
arrived

SOLE AGENTS

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

'Phone 16.

Marriage.

NICHOLL-EDKINS.—On the 12th. January, 1922, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Crole-Rees, R.N., Lieut. Angus Dacres Nicholl, R.N. son of the late William Nicholl, F.R.C.M., and Mrs. Nicholl, of Glasgow and London, to Winifred Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, of "Taikos," 112, the Peak, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1922.

THE IRISH TREATY.

As might be expected, the latest journals from Home are full of the Irish settlement, the Articles of Agreement being printed in full. Without analysing this historic document paragraph by paragraph, it may be noted that approbation on the English side of the St. George's Channel is all but unanimous. We have the dramatic spectacle of the sons of Gladstone and Joseph Chamberlain—the two famous statesmen who parted company over Home Rule—joining their benisons over the treaty. On the floor of the Legislature, Mr. Austen Chamberlain proclaimed his belief that his father would have supported the settlement, while Lord Gladstone expresses the warmest approval. In addition to this we find Lord Birkenhead himself (the erstwhile "galloper" to the Ulster chief) announcing the outcome of the parliaments in these specific terms: "The representatives of the British Government and the accredited plenipotentiaries of Sinn Fein had put their names to a document which he believed would be memorable history, in and on which he was prepared, and his colleagues were prepared, to ask for and abide by the suffrages of their fellow-countrymen."

This was the Lord Chancellor's answer to the opposition of the Die-Hards, among whom the occupant of the Woolsack was at one time such a prominent figure. Some people may speak of his present attitude as a volte-face and there is certainly an appearance of this in the ex-"galloper's" declaration. Lord Birkenhead would probably explain it as a sign of progress, and here he would not be without plenty of justification. There was a time when English dislike of Home Rule was very real. The spirit of the times has changed. When the history of the post-war period comes to be written, the reconciliation of Unionism with Home Rule will be recorded as an outstanding example of political phenomena. The surfeit of conflict has effected a transformation in the habits of thought of nearly all men. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with his inherited hostility to Home Rule and his opposition to the settlement in South Africa, is but an instance, though a conspicuous one, of this widespread process. The fact material to the present subject is that, with few exceptions, the Irish treaty has the support of all shades of opinion at Home.

Reuter's summary appears to have given a very fair indication of the terms. There is an Annex to the Articles giving a statement of the facilities required by the Imperial Government in respect of naval defences, and as these have satisfied the Admiralty it may be assumed that due precautions have been taken. The difficulty over the oath of allegiance has been surmounted, if not in an ideal, at least in a fairly satisfactory manner. Ulster has the option of joining, or of remaining outside with the division of Tyrone and Fermanagh to be delimited by a Boundaries Commission, it being, of course, left open to the Northern province to come in later if she so decides. The Imperial authorities gave way on the subject of fiscal autonomy, it being felt that the practical trade requirements of the two countries will ensure the substantial observance of Free Trade. In short, the status of Ireland is described as being almost identical with that possessed by Canada. In view of later cables it may be felt that the rejoicings are, to say the least, a little premature. There are some solid grounds for expecting that the Home Government, which has won the approval of the world, will yet be justified. Irishmen have at last perceived a prospect of peace that sane men will not readily let slip from them through the action of extremists.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Strike.

The outstanding local question of the moment is the strike of Chinese seamen, resulting in the holding up of a large quantity of shipping. The men came out on strike this morning, their Union having failed to receive a reply from the owners, in spite of having sent three communications. It is evident that the men very much resent the attitude of the companies towards the Guild and if a settlement is to be arrived at it must be through a greater measure of recognition of the Guild's position. The decision to deal direct with the men came too late to make any difference to their action. They are out on strike and the river and coastal boats, together with many of the harbour launches, are prevented from operating. This is a serious matter regarding the Colony's food supply, if for nothing else, and it is to be hoped that the employers will consent to negotiate with the Guild through the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in an attempt to arrive at a settlement. In another part of this issue we give the latest news on the subject, and must be content to leave matters where they are at present, pending news of further developments. May those come quickly and may they be favourable to a resumption of work.

An Empire Air Mail.

We notice from a Home contemporary that Mr. Holt Thomas is still of the opinion that an Empire Air Mail aeroplane is practicable, and that the Postmaster General has said that if such a service could be established he would be prepared to consider the question of using it. Mr. Holt Thomas estimates that a weekly mail to Australia might be run for a sum of from £150,000 to £200,000 per annum. An aeroplane Empire Mail requires, he believes, not a subsidy but support. His latest calculation is that the service might be maintained at a cost per machine of 3s. per ton mile. With all that Mr. Holt Thomas says in advocacy of the service we are in cordial sympathy, but his plea seems to us only to strengthen the case for immediate experiment with available aircraft. An aeroplane service might succeed with a sufficiency of relays on the principle of the old post horses, but an airship service should carry with it all the advantages of the through train. Moreover, Commander F. L. M. Boothby points out that the airship costs to-day would only be 2s. 9d. per ton mile, with 1s. as the ultimate figure. A combined service by aeroplane and airship, using the former for distances of less than 400 miles and the latter for longer distances, as Commander Boothby suggests, would appear to be the ideal arrangement.

Early man.

In view of Mr. A. H. Crook's recent lecture on early man it is interesting to note that Mount Everest and the Broken Hill Mine in Northern Rhodesia have yielded fine material for the speculation of those who make the human family their special province of study. Is the great mountain which has defied the explorer for so long inhabited by a race of wild human creatures of whose existence there have been rumours since "Hobbes's day"? Whether these "hominid" men exist or not, there is no question as to the genuine antiquity of the human skull recently found in the Broken Hill Mine and now in London. Its precise age is a matter of doubt. In the opinion of Professor Elliot Smith "it is undoubtedly a new species of the human family, if not a new genus." Dr. Smith Woodward thinks it is that of a later man than the Neanderthal. Darwin's theory as to Africa being the home of the human family has been revived by this discovery. Sir Arthur Keith anticipates that presently India will come in, especially Northern India, to expand our knowledge, "and from the new light we obtain we shall be able to show what races were in the world 100,000 years ago."

THE DAIRY FARM CO.

An Idle Rumour.

We are informed by the officials of the Dairy Farm Co. that the rumour that they have just lost a big contract with a famous Shipping Company is entirely without foundation. In point of fact they have renewed all their contracts for the current year.

DAY BY DAY.

HALF THE GOSSIP OF SOCIETY WOULD PERISH IF THE BOOKS THAT ARE TRULY WORTH READING WERE BUT READ.—George Dawson.

There was one non-fatal case of plague reported yesterday.

This evening is Hongkong's last opportunity to see Charlie Chaplin's masterpiece "The Kid." Comical, human, it is the droll comedian's finest achievement.

U.S.R.C. Members and Subscribers are informed that there will be an additional Dance on Saturday, the 14th January, 1922, at the U.S.R.C. Kowloon. A special Peak Tram will run at 12.45 am.—Advt.

A race to the capital of an unknown kingdom in North Africa between the political agents of two rival governments forms the main theme in the plot of "The Leopard Woman," an exciting adventure film showing at the Kowloon Theatre this evening.

The Police reference to the murder at Belcher's Street yesterday morning is comprised in this bald announcement:—Sent to the G. C. H. five Chinese females from No. 93c Belcher's Street suffering from serious wounds said to be inflicted by a man now in custody. Removed to the Public Mortuary yesterday the remains of a Chinese female, 25 years of age, a prostitute, who died from injuries alleged to have been caused by a man in custody. Motive unknown.

When Wong Sang was brought before the Magistrate this morning for the offence of snatching a hat from Helma Thorgensen, an engineer of the Steamer Hamos, at the Praya East yesterday, his Worship said that he had heard that the practice had become of frequent recurrence in the Colony. Inspector Blackman said he had a similar case two months ago. Inspectors Kent and Browne each spoke to having similar experiences in their respective districts within recent dates. A sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted.

It was stated in a case of larceny, before Mr. R. R. Wood this morning, that the defendant, a Chinese woman who was charged with the theft of clothing from a fellow-lodger, was in straitened circumstances due to the failure of her husband to send money from the ship on which he is employed as a seaman. It was the necessity of having to save her family from starvation which compelled her to commit the crime. The appeal was allowed by his Worship, who only bound her over in a sum of \$50 for a period of six months.

A somewhat antiquated revolver, which the defendant explained was picked up by him from a rubbish heap, formed the subject of a charge against a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. Though the revolver was not a serviceable one, Inspector Browne, stated, it could be used to frighten people in the dark, and would therefore be of use to one who had criminal intent. He would not go so far as to suggest that the defendant used the revolver for that purpose. A fine of \$10 was imposed, the revolver being ordered to be confiscated.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. 1st XI v. NAVY. At Kowloon on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected to represent the K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, B. D. Evans, C. I. Stapleton, E. L. Braga, Capt. E. G. Spinks, C. Dance, F. E. Lawrence, F. G. Thompson, L. J. Blackburn and C. P. James. I.R.C. 1st XI v. UNIVERSITY. The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI in their league match against the University on the I.R.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. A. A. Arculli (Captain), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Ramjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Curreen, D. Ramjahn, O. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, & P. M. el Arculli. I.R.C. 2nd XI v. R.A.M.C. The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI in their league match against the R.A.M.C. on the latter ground (Happy Valley) to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.—E. Ali Moosdeen, (Captain), E. Moosdeen, A. H. Madar, O. Ramjahn, H. D. Ramjahn, Y. A. Wabub, A. K. Minc, S. Abbas, M. Sadick, N. B. Kitchell, & R. Nazarin.

FOOTBALL.

To-morrow's Matches.

BY "QUIZ."

The League matches for to-morrow are:—

DIVISION I.

Kick off 4.00 p.m.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Club.—Kowloon ground, Happy Valley.
H.M.S. Cairo v. South China.—Navy 'A' ground.
H.M.S. Tamar v. Hongkong Police.—South China ground.
R.G.A. v. Wiltshires.—Sookunpoo ground.

DIVISION II.

Kick off 2.30 p.m.

United A.C. v. South China B.—United ground, Happy Valley.
St. Joseph's v. Wilt. Reserves.—St. Joseph's ground.
H.K. Club Reserves v. University.—H.K. Club ground.
22 Punjabis v. Kowloon Reserves.—Railway ground, Kowloon.

The Club are away again this week to Kowloon on the latter's ground. The last meeting between these teams ended in a win for Kowloon by a goal to nil but Kowloon had to hand the points over to the Club for playing Eve of H.M.S. Cairo without permission. This was hard luck for the Kowloon Club who deserved their win on the play. They will be out this week and to repeat the result of the first match. The Club are not the same team away from home especially on the Valley grounds where the playing fields are so narrow.

Last week they beat the Wilt. and now are second to the Tamar in the league. Ralston was out last week but his ankle was rather tender, yet he played a plucky game. With a full side out the Club should win.

On the Navy "A" ground a very fast match will be seen between South China and Cairo and a win for the sailors would not be surprising. In the last meeting between these teams the sailors lost by a goal to nil after a well contested game. The Chinese will be out to win, as they now occupy the third place in the league.

The Tamar receive the Police on the South China ground and a good game is expected. The Police have got a couple of new men who have made good in football at home. Pearson is expected out after a fortnight's rest and with Valentine in form the Navy defence is in for a warm time. The Tamar heads the league and will try hard to stick there. Millington has strengthened their attack and in a league match in midweek he scored no less than six goals. The sailors' defence still requires stiffening for should Mitch have an off day to-morrow they are probably likely to drop. The sailors won the last match between these teams by two goals to nil.

The military teams in the league play their return match at Sookunpoo, the last game between them ending in a victory for the Wilt's by the odd goal in five. These teams play good football and there is nothing between them. This match will probably be the last League Match the Wilt. will play in Hongkong as the new regiment arrives on Sunday. The Wilt. have always done well in league matches since their arrival on this station and the R.G.A. are likely to go down this week as the Wilt. will be all out to give them a farewell slump. In midweek the gunners got home by the odd goal in three.

In the Junior division the best should be seen on the St. Joseph's ground where the College receive the leaders of the division. The College are going strong just now and in their last two matches against the South China "A" and "B" teams scored 8 goals with only one against them. The soldiers have been strengthened by the arrival of the Peking Company and they should win after a hard game.

Another good game should be seen on the United ground where the home team oppose South China "B". A win for the United is expected.

University and the Club Reserves should play a good game on the club ground and with a full side the home team should win.
Kowloon Reserves and Punjabis meet on the Railway ground at Kowloon and a win for the civilians is expected.

The continued absence of the Curlew has upset the league and their non-appearance this week makes 6 match dropped. It will be impossible to pull up these back fixtures.

The Hongkong F.C. have decided to run the shield competition and clubs are shortly to be invited to compete.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The table for Div. I is:—

Club	P.W.L.D.	Goals For.	Goals Against.
"Tamar"	10	6	13
"H'kong Club"	10	4	24
S.C.A.	9	5	13
Wiltshires	10	5	4
"Curlew"	6	4	1
R.G.A.	10	4	6
"Cairo"	10	3	2
H'kong Police	10	3	2
"Titania"	10	3	2
Kowloon	9	4	5
"Ambrose"	10	1	7

* 2 points added.
The following will represent the "United" against South China "B"—Beach, Bradley, Hopper, Watkins, Leonard, Urquhart, Hyder, May, Valentine, Payne, Clemon, Reserve: McDougall.

The following will represent the H.K. Club against Kowloon:—G. Rodger, W. Gerrard and J. Rodger (Captain); M. L. Ralston, J. Stewart and A. Mair, D. H. Banner, A. Forsyth, S. D. Begg, W. R. Kuhr and E. G. England.

The following will represent the H. K. Club Reserves against the University:—Hutchinson, Israel, Pritchard, Sorensen, Stutz, MacDonald, Hast, Angus, Hyde, Goldenberg and Bessley. Reserves:—Duncan and Ogilvie.

£1,000 FROM MUNICIPAL DANCES.

Having obtained a revenue of about £1,000 last season by means of municipal dances, Tottenham District Council is to convert the public baths into a suitable dancing hall.

A PLEA FOR SERIOUS STUDY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

"Sir,—I am much obliged to you for his gentle bit of sarcasm, but as he means well and is a good "Scot" I cannot refrain from acquainting him with the fact that I am too old for the advice he has dished up for me. Perhaps he is a young man and is ignorant of the fact that I have already experienced fifty winters and have long since gone through piles of Rationalist literature, including the works of Darwin and Haeckel and other writers of their school of thought and also that, when I corresponded with the late Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the famous British Scientist, he sent me lots of such literature in the attempt to convert me, his way of thinking.

Having passed through the mill and having been disatisfied with the unconvincing theories and suppositions of these erring and misguided scientists and philosophers, I started to investigate and discover things myself, with the final result that I am now a firm believer in God the Creator, and the truth of the *Deluge* as recorded in *Genesis* of the Bible.

Beware, friend, than jestest at the Bible, thou "Robert MacWhirter"! Therefore, my parting advice to friend "Robert MacWhirter" is that he should devote more of his time to serious study and research, instead of making rash and empty generalisations for the amusement of your readers.

Yours, etc.,

TSE TSAN TAL

Hongkong, January 13th.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Did ye ever notice how a thing might be said in two entirely different ways and yet mean the same thing. Even the very accuracy of a message can in a measure make it just miss the point. I couldn't but think in your appeal for the troops in the *Telegraph* yesterday that the same thing could have been said in quite a different and in no such a formal way. It was kindly meant, of course, but some how it seemed to lack just that warmth of feeling that I think would have made all the odds.

Let me see if I couldn't just put the case maybe no just so stiffly. It might make all the difference in the result and that, when all's said and done, is what counts most w' every appeal.

Ye see, in a very short time the lads of the Wilt. will be going away. Some o' them are going straight Home while the bulk go to India and maybe won't see the Old Country for goodness knows how long. You know, except when there's a war on, we treat our soldier lads very casual. It's a shame and we know it's a shame but we keep on doing it all the same. It needs a scrap at the other side of the world to make us fully realise their existence. And then it's Tommy this and Tommy that and tea and cinema shows for Tommy, but when there's no danger of medals being dished out, Tommy may go to the devil for all we care. A new regiment comes here but more notice is often paid to a perambulating circus or a menagerie. We have the boys w' us for a couple o' years and just when they're beginning to be mosquito-proof they slip away some fine morning like a knotless thread. There is never an official welcome and no public bon voyage. Lord, what some o' these lads must think and what they must say about us.

Well, as I was saying, some day next week a trooper will take away the Wilt. and despite all that must be admitted, there's quite a lot in Hongkong that'll be sorry they're leaving. The Regiment has, in lots o' ways, earned a good name for itself during its stay here. The officers and men have been good sports and their record has in every way been a clean one.

Man, did ye ever travel on a trooper? Ye've fierce. Now I'm no' going to paint ye a picture o' the discomforts o' a voyage o' that kind, the lack o' space and the grease and gravy atmosphere down below but I'd just like ye in your mind's eye, to complete such a passage w' the last time

ye came out P. & O. or Japanese Mail when ye'd rather have been anywhere else than tied to the one place for weeks, despite all the comforts o' modern steamship travel. Even w' our smoke-rooms, our ship's libraries, our deck games, our fancy dress affairs, our porcelain baths, our morning cup o' beef tea and three set meals a day and waited on hand and foot, even then, sea travel isn't what it's cracked up to be and we often get fed up to the teeth and wish we were at work again.

Now, I dinna want any o' you Wilt. lads to get annoyed and think that what I'm about to say smacks of charity. I know you well enough to savvy that ye'd resent it under ordinary circumstances but I feel sure that this is a thing that needs only to be mentioned to bring it about and it'll help in some small way to ameliorate your conditions when mowed up for weeks on that beat. In a word, I'd like Hongkong folk just to have a look round and fix up a nice wee parcel o' books or magazines that they're through w'. Now don't be over kind-hearted all of a sudden and make a dive at the paper rack and grab everything printed that's in sight. Just use a little discretion and no' sending a mixed collection o' junk for the sake o' getting rid o' it. Crochet-books, Church Magazines and Missionary Literature, daily newspapers, old guide books and tables o' exchange and the like, are no' the kind o' thing that's wanted. You laugh, but I've seen reading matter for the troops before now.

Then there's playing cards (but see that there's a full pack in every case), games such as chess, draughts and dominoes, ludo and the like (for the kiddies) and what about looking out a few of the gramophone records that ye're sick tired of hearing long ago? Now if you take half-an-hour to-night and fix up a nice wee parcel and send the cooie along w' it to the *Telegraph* office I'm sure Joe'll only be over pleased to forward it to where the contents'll do the most good. You've got to mind that women and children will be on the road as well and anything that'll help to make the voyage less irksome will, I feel sure, be appreciated. Now folks dinna be atloking. Just let's see what ye can do. And as long as I mind, and in case I dinna have another chance again, I wish everybody in the Wilt. Regiment the best o' health and luck and I hope they'll have a smooth passage all the way and reach their destination safely. Good bye.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
"BEACON" SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.



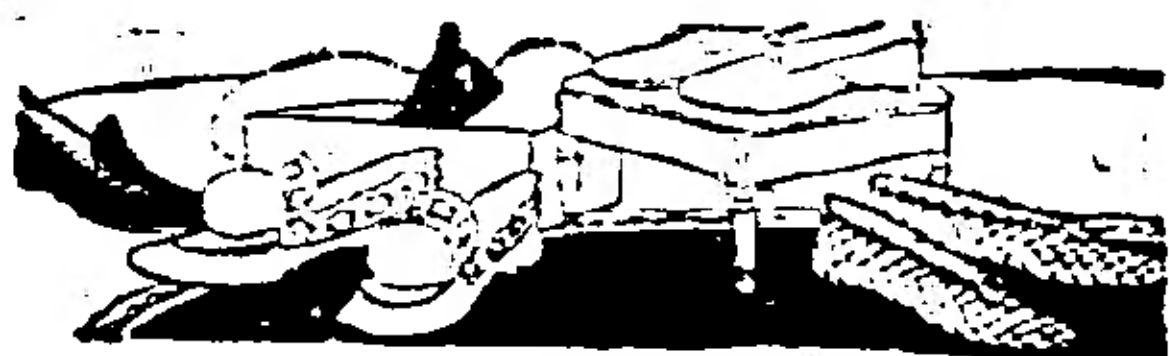
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Warm and Comfortable.

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WEDDING.

Nicholl-Edkins.

Rarely has Hongkong witnessed a more delightful wedding as that celebrated yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral between Lieutenant Angus Dacres Nicholl, R.N., son of the late William Nicholl, F.R.C.M., and Mrs. Nicholl, of Glasgow and London, and Miss Winifred Rose Edkins, only daughter of Mr. G.T. Edkins, manager of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Mrs. Edkins of "Taikoo," 112 the Peak, Hongkong.

It was not surprising that the Cathedral was crowded. The bride's parents, so well known and respected, have associated themselves wholeheartedly with the social and benevolent activities of the Colony for many years, and their daughter, who has spent the greater part of her life in Hongkong, is popular with old and young alike. The bridegroom, though not so well-known to most of us, has made many friends since his arrival here in June, 1920, and we were interested to learn that he served during the War in H.M.S. "Marlborough" which was torpedoed in the Battle of Jutland.

The wedding service was fully choral: Mr. Temple Bevan at the organ played "Salut d'Amour" (Eiger), "Gavotte in G" (Handel), "Villanelle" (John Ireland), and Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The hymns chosen by the bride and bridegroom were "Lead, Heavenly Father, lead us" and "Through all the changes of life." The ceremony marked by a note of dignified simplicity peculiarly pleasing and suitable as a setting for

the youthfulness of the bride. The Cathedral was decorated with graceful palms and quantities of roses—indeed it was a veritable "Rose wedding." The Rev. Copley Moyle officiated, assisted by the Rev. Croft-Rees, R.A., Lieutenant N. F. Hurd-Wood was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a beautiful ivory satin gown, the bridal veil being arranged with sprays of orange blossom. She carried a simple bouquet of white roses presented by Mrs. Layton, and was attended by Miss Joyce Ram wearing old rose taffeta, and by Master Lynn and Miss Pamela Dodwell, a sweet little couple, in a pale shade of pink; all three carried old fashioned posies of pink rosebuds. The bride's mother in gray and black charmeuse and picture hat to match, carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The happy couple left the Cathedral beneath an arch of crossed swords formed by eighteen of the bridegroom's brother officers, and their motor car was drawn to the Tram Station by the Bluejackets of H.M.S. "Bluebell" the bridegroom's ship.

A brilliant gathering of friends attended the reception which was held at "Taikoo." The bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends under a large wedding bell of flowers designed and presented by Mrs. Taggart. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz in a happy little speech. He said they had met together to pay an affectionate tribute to the only daughter of their old and tried friends, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins—anyone could consider a man an old friend with whom he had played golf and travelled on the

tram for twenty years. Mr. Edkins had long been a pillar of British commerce in China, and the bride's mother, unsparing of her strength, had always been foremost in good works (Applause). "We rejoice with them to-day," he said "and look upon their happiness with no shade of envy, but with sympathy. They are still young, in the very prime of life, they have honour, esteem and affection from troops of friends. To-day they see their only daughter happily married to the man of her choice, who has before him an honourable career in the service of the King—they are happy parents. The bridegroom, in replying, hoped that he and his wife would be back in Hongkong again before long.

The best man replied suitably for the bridesmaids. Amongst the other floral decorations at the house some fine specimens of roses from Mr. Nicholson of the Cosmopolitan Dock were conspicuous. An excellent programme of music for dancing was given by the Hongkong Hotel Band, during which the bride and bridegroom, amidst a shower of rose petals, left for Mr. Edkins' bungalow at Repulse Bay, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride wore a cream gabardine coat frock with dark brown for trimming, a sapphire blue panne velvet cloak and a mastic beaver hat trimmed with brown ostrich feathers.

Amongst those present at the wedding were H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, Mr. Eric Rice, and Capt. Neville, Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., Miss Duff and Flag Lieutenant R. R. Stewart, H. E. Lieut. General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., Lady Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick and Capt. Fisher, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Claud Severn, Lady Rees Davies, Sir Charles and Lady Addis and Miss Addis, Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Sir William and Lady Brunyate, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dodwell, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gale, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mrs. McNaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mr. Percy Smith, Capt. A. Stanley, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mrs. Wyndham and many other prominent residents of the Colony.

The Wedding Presents.

Many beautiful and well-chosen presents were received of which the following is a list:—
Mr. and Mrs. Austin, tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, jade and gold bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, carriage clock; Mr. and Mrs. Airey, flower vases; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, book; Mr. Ah Hing Pow, Foochow bowls; Mr. Ah Sum, brooch; Mr. Ah Lian, brooch; and Mrs. Bevan, suede blotter; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, toast rack; Sir William and Lady Brunyate, porcelain plaque; Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, cake forks; Messrs B. O. Blaker and G. Miskin, toast dish; Mrs. C. B. Brown, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Ball, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bird, spoons; Officers H. M. S. "Bluebell," entrée dish; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bird, nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Burlingham, cut glass vase; Messrs Butterfield and Swire's Office Staff, silver tray; Mrs. Bond, cloisonne bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Balaan, Chinese silver vase; Mr. Bernard, clock; Mr. Blason, tea knives; Mr. and Mrs. Bevington, toast racks; Dr. and Mrs. Black, cake fork; Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, porcelain curry set; Mr. Cobb, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner, cake forks; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chow Shou-son, silver flower stand; Capt. and Mrs. Curry, silver cigarette box; Col. and Mrs. Crose, tea spoons; Capt. and Mrs. Cartwright, brass bowls; Miss Cooper, smelling salts bottle; Sir Paul Chater, gold wrist watch, set with diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Cavalier, blackwood stool; Mr. Percy Cox and Mr. G. Hogg, silver tray; Mr. Dodwell, Japanese tea-set; Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, clock; Mr. Lindsay, silver vases; Admiral Sir A. L. and Miss Duff, ivory paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, porcelain vase; Mr. and Mrs. Demison, coffee cups; Mr. N. R. Dick, silver sweet basket; Mr. and Mrs. Dovey, silver blotter; Mr. and Mrs. E. Davidson, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, sauce boats; Col. and Mrs. Delacombe, crumb scoop; Miss Delacombe, coffee spoons; Capt. and Mrs. P. Havelock Davies, sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson, toast racks; Mr. and Mrs. Eds, silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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we have reduced our

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Mandarin coat; Miss Ellis, kimono; Lieut. R. K. Emerson, butter knife and jam spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, linen tea-cloth; Mr. T. J. Fisher, hot water kettle; Mr. and Mrs. Fielder, coffee spoons; Mr. P. S. Grant, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Greig, salad bowl; His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz, silver cruets; Mr. R. H. Gompertz, calendar; Mr. and Mrs. Grayburn, Swatow table cloth; Mrs. Grant, calendar; Mr. and Mrs. G. Grimble, sauce boat; Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimble, jam pot; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, silver tea service; Major Harding, calendar; Lt. Commdr. Hake, calendar; Lt. Hurd-Wood, cake basket; Officers R.M.S. "Hollyhock," silver tea service and tray; Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, lace doilies and table centre; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, linen bed spread; Lts. Hawkins, Galpin, Cobley, Claridge and Carslake, butter dish; The Misses Holyoak, smelling salts; Dr. and Mrs. Harston, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hill, silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, sweet dishes; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Halifax, sweet dishes; Lieut. Hearn, vases; Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, tea service; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, trinket boxes; Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, asparagus dish; Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, dressing case clock; Messrs Hill, Crews and Bulmer Johnson, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Hornell, silver frame; Miss Innes, porcelain ornament; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. the Misses Irving, porcelain vase; Mr. and Mrs. R. Inner, cut glass bowl; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, Swatow table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Knight, silver and enamel box; Lady Kirkpatrick, nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Kent, ivory frame; Mrs. Kelly, Chinese bag; Messrs and Madame Lecable, writing set; Miss Lawson, cut glass bottle; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe, cake dish; Mr. and Mrs. Laifrent, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Lammert, nut crackers; The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, jade brooch; Major and Mrs. Leslie Smith, Swatow table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Leask, silver box; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lang, tea spoons; Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. W. Mansfield, cake forks; Captain Murray, tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Mok Man Chee, silver looking glass; Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, silver tea-caddy; Rev. Copley Moyle, ink-stand; Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Japanese pictures; Dr. and Mrs. Marriott, cheque; Madame Moussion, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Swatow tray cloth; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McNaghten, lacquer box; Mrs. A. McKenzie, silver dish; Lts. Merriman, Melbourne, Hardy, Ffrench and Denman, silver candle sticks; The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, coffee cups; Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, salt cellars; Col. and Mrs. Orpen Saunders, and Miss Gibson, sweet dishes; Mr. Marian Obremaki, silver tray; Mr. A. B. H. Phillips, bronze elephant; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, sweet dishes; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, ice bucket; Mr. and Mrs. Egan, silver hand bag; Messrs and Mrs. Rodon, butter dish; Mr. Eric Rice, lace doilies; and table centre;

Mr. Resker, silver cake stand; Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs, Savres vase; Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, menu holders; Mr. and Mrs. Raworth, cushion; Mr. Colin Scott, diamond pendant and cheque; Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Severn, Opera glasses; Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Smith, sweet dishes; Miss Stanley Smith, Swatow table cover; Sir Reginald and Lady Stubbs, sauce boat; Mrs. Shaw, sweet dishes; Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, silver coffee service and tray; Pay. Lt. Commdr. and Mrs. Siero, lacquer trays; The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, cheque; Commdr. A. Stanley, cheque; Surg. Commdr. and Mrs. Sanders, coffee spoons; Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, blackwood table; Mr. and Mrs. Shenton, lace table cloth; Miss Stobart, lace tea cloth; Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor, cut glass bowl; Mrs. Toka, Japanese ornaments; Messrs Tam Yung Chuen, Mokshon, Mok Hing Sum, Mok Ying Chuan and Cheuk Lu Fung, miniature set; Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, butter dish; Mr. Tsai Kun Po, cake stand; Mr. and Mrs. Tinson, doilies; Dr. Valen tine, ivory and gold bracelet; Mr. K. Valentine, cake basket; Pay Commdr. and Mrs. Vining, lace table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Wells, clock; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood, nutcrackers; Mr. and Mrs. Watson, cut glass bowl; The Misses Woods, Japanese picture; Col. and Mrs. Wyndham, toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, crumb scoop; Mr. Wu Hay Tong, porcelain vase; Surg. Lt. Commdr. and Mrs. Fitzroy Williams, nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman, Swatow tea cloth; Mr. and the Misses Young, silver salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland, spoons; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, leather writing case; Officers of H.M.S. "Titanis," silver cake dish; Lieut. Hodgson, ice cream spoons; Mr. Percy Smith, silver sugar bowl and spoon; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCann, toast rack; Major Tomlinson, menu holders; Rev. and Mrs. Martin, silver tea strainer; Lieut. Fildston, lacquer tray; Mrs. Dayton, cut glass bowl; Mrs. Jenkin, silver frame; Mr. M. D. Wallace, inkstand; Miss Tunley, embroidered tea cloth; Miss Kent, table centre; Miss Harston, Swatow tea cloth; Mr. J. W. Alabaster, silver bowl; Mr. J. W. Paton, silver cruet set; Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, spoons; Mr. J. Bentley, sweet dishes; A. Friend, silver ash trays; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wood, swede hand bag; Mr. and Mrs. Pattenden, purse bag; Miss Ram, tortoise shell comb; Rev. E. T. Waldegrave, menu holders; Lieut. Merriman, spoons; Auntie Jo, cheque; Uncle Rex, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. John Swire, cheque; Mr. G. M. Young, jewel case; Sir Charles, and Lady Addis and Miss Addis, book.

AGAINST STATE INTERVENTION.

A recommendation from Secretary of War Weeks that the Philippine Government "should get out of the several investments, such as the Philippine National Bank, the investments of the National Development Company, etc." is known to have been received by Governor General Wood and passed on to the President of both chambers of the legislature and to the department secretaries at the Ayuntamiento, says a report.

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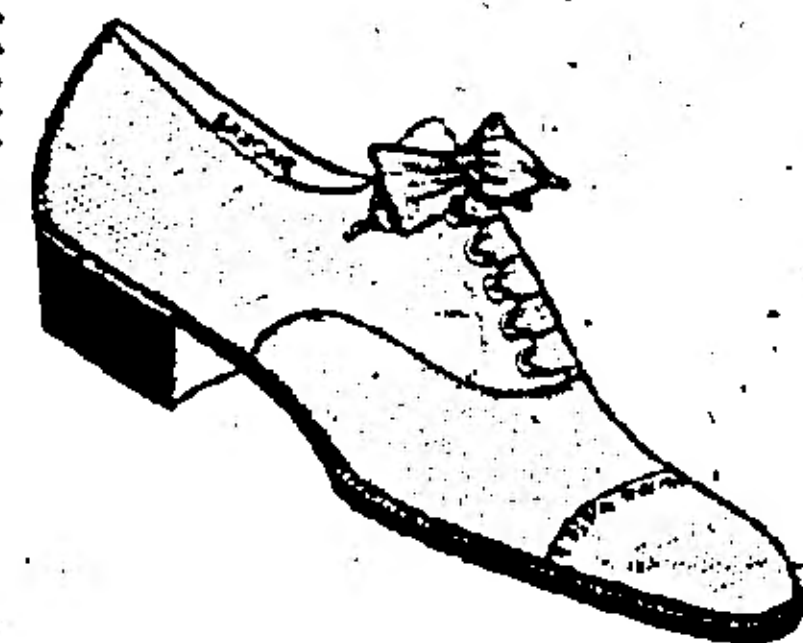
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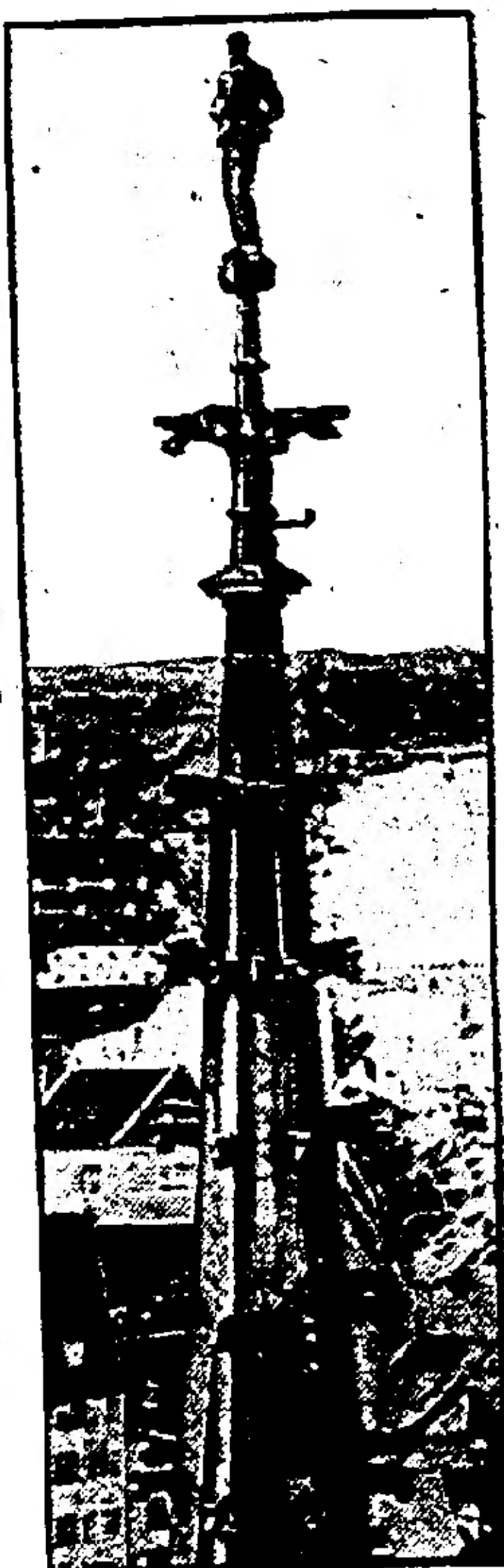
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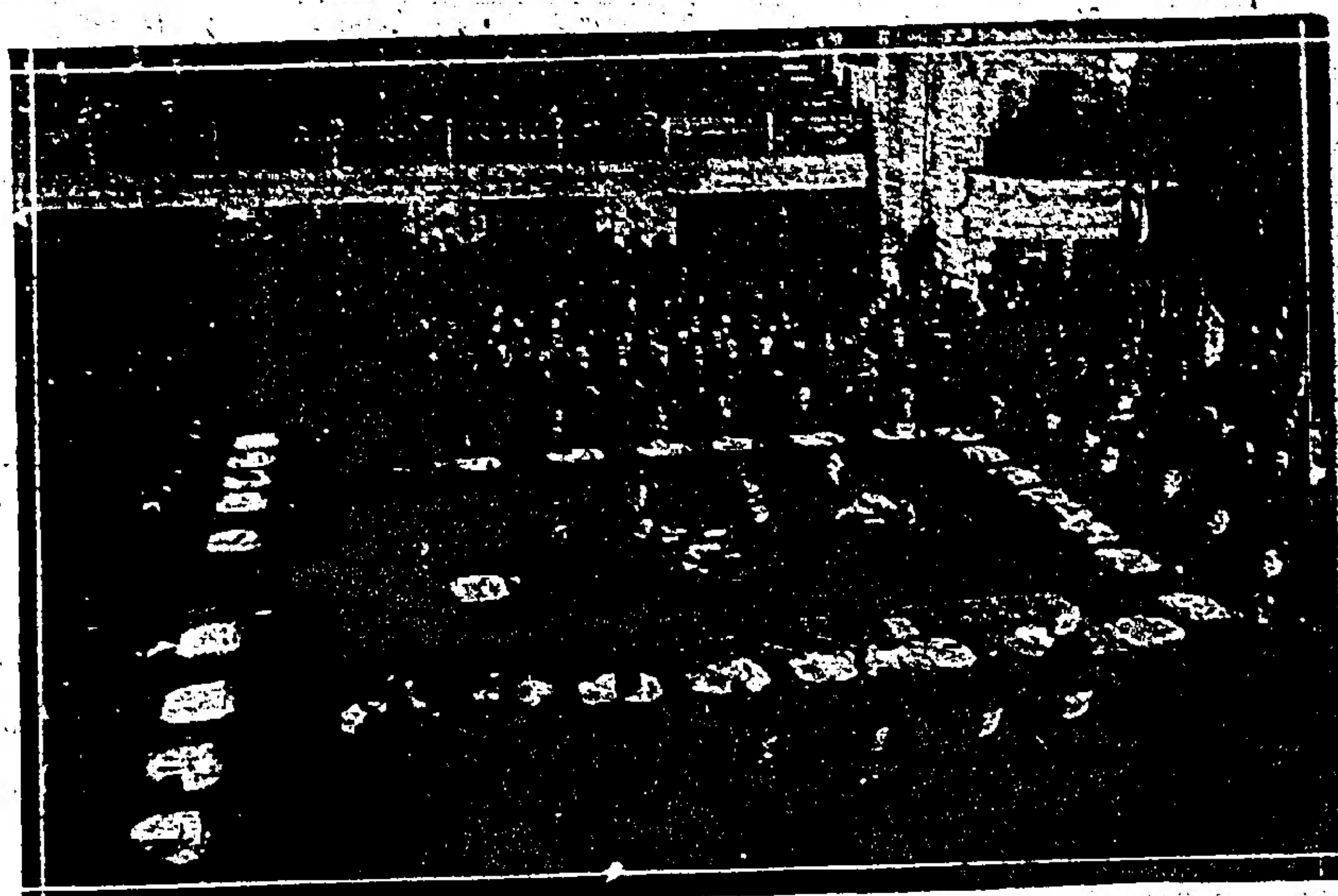
CAMERA NEWS



Mrs. Kasubi Tajii, wife of the naval technical expert of the Japanese disarmament delegation, snapped with her children. John Hamilton, 4, and Yurie, 2. Mrs. Tajii was Miss Ethel Thomas of London and met Tajii when he was studying at the Greenwich Naval College.



This is not a bronze statue on top of the Munster Tower, Switzerland. It is a man smoking his after-breakfast cigarette.



OFFICIAL PHOTO OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. Now in session at Washington, D.C., made in Continental Hall. The various delegates with Secretary Hughes may be seen.



King Christian of Denmark is the tallest monarch of Europe. His height evidently was inherited from his mother, if you will notice her height in the picture. Compare it to that of the woman who watched the king and his mother as they went forth to receive a flag from the city of Copenhagen on the queen mother's 70th birthday anniversary.



A poet once sang that man could do without poetry, music and art but he couldn't do without food. So the London County Council has endowed Westminster Technical Institute with a three-months' course in plain cooking. The chief lecturer says the hardest thing to teach is how to boil a potato.



This is only a dance, or, at least what Miss Panoir, English dancer, and her partner, M. Maunorff, call a dance—at the Folies Bergere in Paris. This pose is supposed to interpret a man in a rage at his loved one. The dance is the sensation of Paris.

POINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Little Uncertain.

BY ALLEMAN



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E. Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Mar. 31
E. Asia	Mar. 23	Mar. 19	Mar. 31
Montreal	Mar. 28	Apr. 19	Apr. 22
E. Japan	Apr. 5	E. Scotland	May 4
E. Russia	Apr. 20	E. France	May 16
E. Asia	May 18	E. France	May 21
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TENYO M.	22,000	Feb. 11	SHINYO M.	22,000	Mar. 8

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Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
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ALDABI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Mar.
TJISONDARI	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Apr.
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S.S. "Melville Dollar" Jan. 22.
S.S. "Harold Dollar" Mar. 5.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" Mar. 17.
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S.S.	Pinetree State ...	For Seattle	... Jan. 12.	Jan. 31.
"	Wenatchee ...	For Seattle	... Jan. 26.	Feb. 14.
"	Bay State ...	For Seattle	... Feb. 9.	Feb. 23.

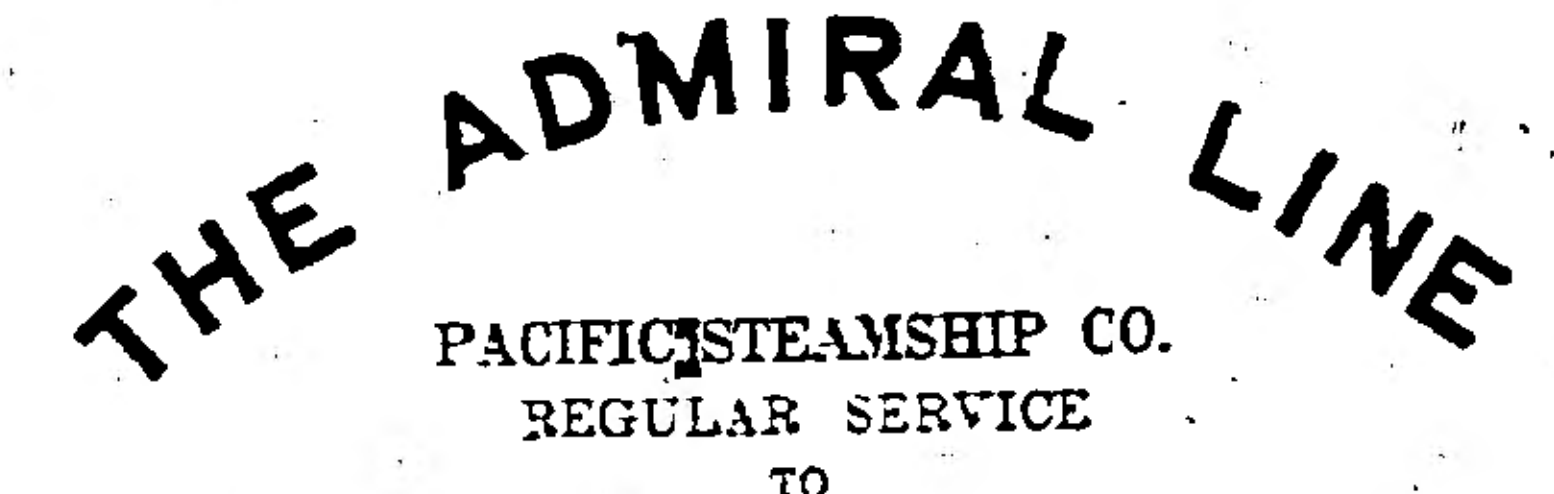
MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. Wenatchee	Jan. 16
Bay State	Jan. 30

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"CITY OF DURHAM"	via Suez Canal	30th January.
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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TH. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1922.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GERMAN PROPERTY.

Arrangements are being made to abolish the Special Property Administrative Bureau, which came into being as the result of the confiscation of German and Austrian property during the War.

TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION.
Applicants for space in the Tokyo Prefecture Peace Exhibition number 150,000, including 120,000 from abroad. Four hundred guards and 800 female attendants are being recruited.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT.
Germany and Portugal have concluded a trade and economic agreement which provides for the most favoured nation treatment. Germans are granted equal rights in Portuguese colonies with the nationals of other powers, and German property in Portuguese territory will be restored if not already liquidated.

MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION, 1922.

The Chinese miners of Parak met to consider representation at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. A sub-Committee was formed to deal with the matter and generally it was decided to show the following mining methods: Shafting with log ladders, windlass land-chute kincha, whip, kerosene pump, tin pump, footstamp, wireways, small kongsue house fitted with miners occupying it, dunging woman, models of open cast, lampman shafting and smelting furnace with bellows.

FORMOSAN COAL.

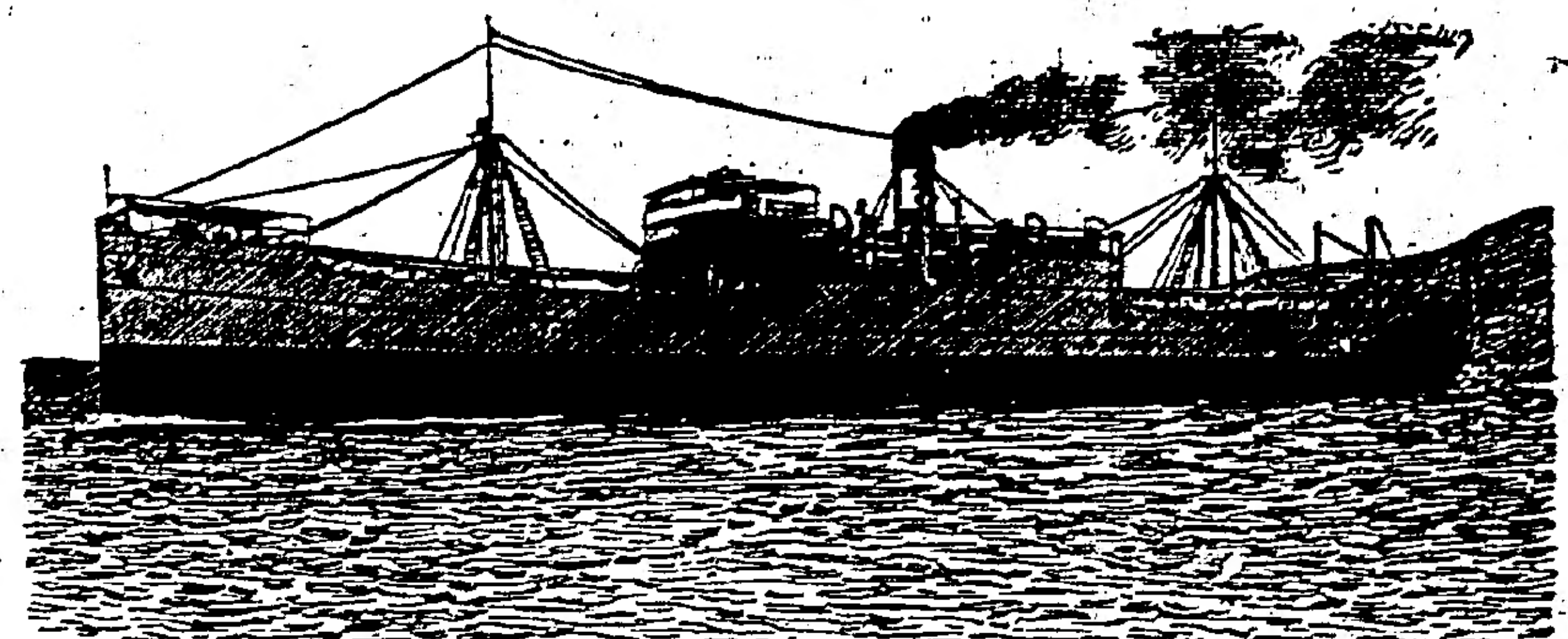
With reference to the recent state of the Formosan coal trade, Mr. Otake, President of the Keelung Coal Mining Company, says that Formosan coal enjoys no exemption from the economic slump, and output is naturally declining, though no restraints are in effect co-operatively as in Japan. Last year, over 1,150,000 tons were produced in the whole island, but this year the amount will not, it is expected, reach even 1,000,000 tons. Of the gross output, about 60 per cent. is held by the Keelung Coal Mining Company, while the rest is produced by many small collieries. Formosan coal compared favourably with Japanese coal in quality on the whole, though some brands are challenged by Chikaho coal, and others are as bad as Onge coal. As for labour, only Formosans are employed, and they earn the same wages as in Japan, though they have less working efficiency. Coal-seams are very near the surface, rendering it easy to mine, besides which transportation is convenient. The Keelung Coal Mining Company is in a position to transport coal immediately to the sea-shores. Supplies can, therefore, be had at exceedingly low figures. Mixed coal of good quality can be had at a little over Y13 per ton on Keelung wharf. Formosan coal is now being exported in large quantity to the Hanbin district. Y13 a ton at the wharf is not exceedingly cheap when compared with the Y7 a ton at the door before the war.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,200	14 Jan. noon	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay
EGYPT	8,000	18th Jan.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,900	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NAGOYA	7,000	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR | 4,700 | 19th Jan. C'ia via S'pore, P'ang, & R'goon

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ALBANS | 4,500 | 26th Feb. {Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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JAPAN	6,100	13th Jan.	Yokohama via Shanghai.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.
NAGOYA	7,000	18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

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MISHIMA MARU Tuesday, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU Friday, 3rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU Thursday, 19th January.

MATSUMOTO MARU Tuesday, 7th February.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

MALACCA MARU Thursday 9th February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOYO MARU Middle of February.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU End of March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 30th January.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 24th January.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

GENOA MARU Wednesday, 18th January.

INABA MARU Friday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Typanas	Java	17th Jan.	21st Jan.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Amoy	19th Jan.	21st Jan.	Japan
Tjikodas	Java	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	Sourabaya
Tjikwang	Japan	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	Sourabaya
Tjikmanok	Java	29th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Amoy/S'hai
Tjikini	Java	31st Jan.	3rd Feb.	S'hai/Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Arakan	S.F. Japan	26th Jan.	30th Jan.	Java
Simaloe	Java	29th Jan.	5th Feb.	S.F. Manila
Saleier	S.F. Japan	30th Jan.	31st Jan.	Batavia

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

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York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" Sailing on or about Beginning of Feb. "BOLTON CASTLE" via Suez sailing middle of March.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing beginning of February.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 18th January.

"TRACIA" 2nd half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	13th Jan.	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA	about 31st Jan.	about 5th Feb.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 3E.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
City of Boston	20th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
City of Manchester	17th Feb. M'les, London R'dam & H'burg
City of Tokyo	24th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	17th Feb.	M'les, L'don, R'dam & H'burg
City of Simla	Middle of Mar.	
City of Calcutta	10th May	

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

CLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENADE"	22nd January.
"GLENAMOY"	31st January.
"GLENTARA"	15th February.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	29th Jan.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
"GLENLUCE"	10th Feb.	L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th Feb.	GENOA, M'LES, L'DON, & H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takang	Sun. 15th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
TTAU via S'tow & S'hai Walsing	Tues. 17th Jan. at d'light.	
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Tues. 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	Wed. 18th Jan. at noon.	
BANGKOK	Thurs. 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sat. 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returners, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 21st Jan. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST-INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
WUHU	Chinkiang	14th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shanghai	15th Jan. at d'light.
STOW, SHAI & PUKOW	Linan	15th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHAI & TTOW	Tientsin	16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	17th Jan. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Jan. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kingyuan	18th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shantung	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHAI & PUKOW	Tean	22nd Jan. at 10 a.m.
PAKHUI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from S'kok via S'tow.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 3E.

Hongkong Jan. 13, 1922

Agents.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Halibone	W. C. Pacemore	FRI. 13th Jan. at noon.
Halibing	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 17th Jan. at noon.
Halibong	W. Couper	FRI. 20th Jan. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

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For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 24th Jan.

" BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 16th Feb.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 1st Feb.

" MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2205.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUANG. According to a Chinese press report the Nantao Public Works and Tax Bureau has decided to construct an iron bridge across the Huangpu at Tungkodoo. Construction is to be begun as soon as the necessary funds are available.

SALE OF A STEAMER. Transactions in ships in Japan are now more lively than ever, as the belief obtains that the present market price of ships is the lowest on record. The Chishima-maru (1,850 tons) of the Hironaka Shoji Kaisha has been sold at ¥60 per ton to Mr. Tanaka Zenzaburo of the Hokkaido. This steamer was built in 1891 and is reported to have sold very dearly for her age.

SHIPOWNER MAY ENTER PARLIAMENT.

Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, who has been selected as Unionist candidate for Chertsey Division, is a shipowner, a member of Lloyd's, is prominently associated with the National Rifle Association, and managed a school of musketry during the war. Sir Philip Wigham Richardson is a director of the firm of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend, and is a native of Newcastle.

PILOTAGE ON THE YANGTZE.

At a recent meeting of the Lower Yangtze Pilotage Board (formed under the auspices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the British Senior Naval Officer Commanding on the Yangtze, and the Woosung-Hankow Pilot Association) it was agreed to issue pilotage certificates to foreign pilots on the Lower Yangtze as from January 1, 1922. Twenty-four plying pilots have been granted such certificates.

THREE LAUNCHINGS.

According to a compilation made by the Japanese Communications Department, there were three launchings of over 1,000 tons during November. These are the N.Y.K. Haru-maru of 10,120 tons (Nagasaki Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard), the Kaifuku-maru of 3,650 tons to the order of the Railway Department (Kobe Mitsubishi shipbuilding Yard), and the stock boat, Rhine-maru of 6,500 tons (Kobe Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard). The Kaifuku-maru, when completed, will ply between Shimonoeki and Fusan.

"LITTLE HSE" UNDER EYES OF THE POLICE.

According to the International News Agency, "Little" Hsu, the former Anfu leader, has been in hiding in Shanghai since his escape from Peking. Recently, it is said, he has been in communication with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. With a view to preventing him causing any further trouble, the Peking Government has ordered secret service men to keep a strict surveillance on his quarters in Shanghai. He is said to have a dwelling house in the French Concession in Shanghai.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

A Home technical journal says: The shipowners in this country are so happily shaking off interference from the authorities that it is perhaps unnecessary to quote cases of the inevitable result of this evil. But one must remember that although things are tolerably satisfactory to-day they may not be to-morrow, and therefore it is just as well to keep the subject before the public. There are still a few cranks among us who dream of the nationalisation of shipping, and also some who think that the revenue of the country might benefit by putting the golden egg-laying goose through a period of forcing, regardless of the certain effect on the life of the bird. Something of that sort is what the Spaniards have been doing lately with their Navigation Act with the result that the well-known firm of Sotary Aznar of Bilbao has decided that something will have to be done, and is therefore making preparations to transfer its very considerable fleet of fleet to the Republic of Panama. The authorities of the Central American State no doubt influenced by the cute American business men who advise them, are only too anxious for the change, and it is highly probable that unless the authorities at Madrid are very prompt in passing a measure to prevent it, the ships with the flagged funnel will soon cease to fly the Red and Gold Ensign. It will be a considerable loss to their mercantile marine, for there are over two dozen first-class cargo steamers and a good prospect of several more being added to the fleet when building prices become more reasonable.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE" IN THE YEAR 2000.

Sealed Records for Posterity.

What will the English language sound like in the year 2000 A.D.?

This is one of the many fascinating problems now being studied at London University College in Gower-street.

It is occupying the close attention of a brilliant group of phoneticians, who are under the supervision of Professor Daniel Jones.

They are studying the English of the past, and the pronunciation of today, and are analysing the changes which are rapidly taking place in "the King's English."

"We teach English pronunciation here," said Professor Jones to a Press representative, "but it is the type known as Southern educated English."

"There is no standard English pronunciation," he added. "Who is going to make it?"

The other day I had two Hindus here," put in Mr. Lloyd James, his senior assistant, "and, on hearing them speak, I said, 'Your English was taught you by a Scotsman.' They admitted it. And then Miss Ward, another colleague, added, 'I was speaking to a Jap here yesterday, and I said, 'You were taught English by an American.' And this shot proved true."

Our language is changing according to certain laws as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians. They quoted me an example. Take the word "time." Before Chaucer this word was pronounced "teem." Through the centuries it gradually changed so that in Shakespeare's era it was pronounced something like "tyme."

NO CESSATION OF CHANGE. The movement of change went on to the present day, when it is pronounced "time," but there is no cessation of change, and it is probable that in A.D. 2000 it will be pronounced "toime."

As Professor Henry Sweet has declared, standard English is now a class dialect more than a local dialect, but it is liable to be influenced by local dialects.

Each speaker imports into it something of his own local form of speech, whether it be a rustic dialect or the vulgar cockney of London, Liverpool or any other large town.

One might well ask whether all our children are going to speak a form of Cockney in future. The only answer I could obtain from the phoneticians was that these changes could be delayed artificially, but the laws of phonetics would prevail in the end.

"We are making records here of all sorts of English, and they are being sealed up and deposited for historic reference, and one day we hope to have an International Institute of Speech in the archives of which will be deposited all the languages of the world as known and recorded in the 20th century."

THE SPEECH OF CHAUCER. Some idea of this great work was given me by Mr. James who is himself working hard upon Zulu. "In Africa there are several hundred languages absolutely untouched," he said. "The Bantu race alone has 200 different languages. All of these languages await scientific investigation."

It is difficult to reproduce here the immense changes which have taken place in our English as it is spoken, because to interpret it to the reader one has to use a special international phonetic script, but to bear the silvery voice of Miss Ward reading Chaucer's poems as the poet himself would have loved to hear them read was like being suddenly awakened in the midst of an early pastoral English scene.

There is a tendency for dialects to die out with the spread of education and improving transport, and one of the valuable works which the dialect societies up and down the country are doing is to preserve the minority forms of the English language. But it would be a great task to do for the British Isles what Prof. Joseph Wright has done for the Windhill dialect in a suburb of Shipley, Yorkshire.

GRAMOPHONE SURVEY ON SPEECH. So the experts at Gower-street have a vision of an officially attempted complete phonetic survey by gramophone of the British Isles. So perfect are the recording instruments (such as the klorograph recently installed) that there is no dialect which could not be recorded, both in sound and symbol to-day, so that in 1,000 years' time scientific workers could know how each human group held converse.

It is a great pity that so many countless centuries of articulation are lost for record purposes, but I had illustrated for me how, by means of X-ray photography, the changes in English pronunciation take place. The formation of the organs of speech in all phases of articulation are photographed and analysed, and that is the way in which unknown languages are deciphered and interpreted for purposes of modern study.

For instance, there is one change taking place in our language to-day which is very difficult to prove except by this X-ray method. It is noticeably spreading everywhere, and has been observed by phonetic students, not only in Scotland, but all over the country. It is called the "glottal stop." This is an example of it: Instead of saying, "I put the water in the bottle," it is said phonetically this way, "I put the war-ur in the boh-ul."

This is not exactly a true rendering, but the fashion of suddenly stopping the glottal down is growing so much that in 100 years' time the word "mutton" is likely to be pronounced "muh-un." That is an opinion expressed by Professor Jones.

Another aspect for consideration of what our grandchildren's children will talk like is the admission of new words into the dictionary. Words are rolling in from all parts, and a very valuable asset when completed will be the Army slang dictionary now being compiled under the direction of Major Houliks.

And as new words come in with new pronunciation, so others die. Whoever to-day hears of the word "Samuel" as Mr. Well-er would have it? Professor A. J. Ellis, in his works, declared that he had never remembered coming across an instance, and it is likely that the fashion for making the "v" a "w" was dying out in Dickens's early days.

Will our posterity speak more quickly than we do? This is hard to say, and Professor Jones and his colleagues point out that there is no record to go by though it has been asserted by Professor Wild in his history of modern colloquial English that the tendency to slipshod speech is by no means a modern tendency. On the other hand, outside influences making one age more neurotic than another are bound to react upon the delivery of a nation's small talk.

PROBLEM OF "CORRECT" ENGLISH.

A huge controversy has raged round the question as to what is the "correct" English. One might, without anything more than superficial consideration, have plumped for "public school" pronunciation rather than, say, the dialect of Wiltshire or the "coops and ahs" of Yorkshire words.

But even this public school phonetics is derived from regional and class dialects, and the authorities at University College point out, with an obstinacy that must be exasperating to some schools of thought, that there are differences between the "Oxford accent" and say, the "Kensington" or Scottish University ways of speech.

"If I taught English in Scotland and delivered a lecture as I should here," declared Mr. Lloyd James, "I should not be tolerated. I should have my pronunciation described as miming South-eastern English."

But when all is said about these finer distinctions of English pronunciations and the impossibility of getting a meticulous exactitude for our language, it is an undoubted fact that English is growing in importance all over the world. Thus the Government of Latvia, the State which recently broke away from Russia geographically, has decided to place English as the first foreign language upon its educational curriculum.

COMING WORLD LANGUAGE.

They have broken with the Russian traditions, and it is significant that they have appealed to the London University for assistance, with the result that this new and foremost language subject will be taught scientifically and on purely phonetic lines in the schools throughout the country.

With the development of an English Institute of Speech there is no reason why English should not become the language of the greater part of the world in centuries to come. Though its pronunciation will be very different from what it is to-day.

SHARK FISHING AT SINGAPORE.

Sequel To Diver's Injury.

Bluejackets on their way home from China on the steamer Bellerophon, spent a great deal of their time during their brief stay at Singapore, in fishing for sharks in the neighbourhood of West Wharf, where the Bellerophon has been lying. The incident which led up to the bluejackets adopting this pastime was a regrettable one, for some two hours after the Bellerophon's arrival a Malay boy diver, diving for coins flung into the water from the ship had his leg practically torn off by one of several sharks which had followed the ship in from the roads, and he is reported to have since died.

A large piece of beef, of about eleven or twelve pounds, was obtained from the butcher's shop and fastened to a large shark hook on the end of a stout rope and flung into the sea. Within twenty minutes a large female shark had been hooked by Mr. G. Purdy, and being brought to the surface, was disposed of by rifle fire. The shark was found to be 9 feet 8 inches in length, measuring over 3 feet in girth, and 2 feet 2 inches across the jaw. The shark was cut up by the Chinese coolies working on the ship, the teeth and jaw-bones being quickly seized upon by the sailors as souvenirs.

The line was again thrown over and some two hours later an even larger shark was hooked. Operations were continued during the night and yesterday but without result.

WORLD WIDE SPORT.

It is said that Jack Dempsey is to be in Ireland soon to give exhibitions in the cause of charity.

The Congress of the international Athletic Society has decided that the next international championship meeting will be held at Stockholm in the spring of 1922.

The big trout competition held during the past season in connection with the Galashiels Working Men's Angling Association has been won by James M'Innes with a fish which weighed 2 lb. 1 1/2 oz.

The Scottish League are considering the question of players' benefits so that the matter may be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

The Australasian Rugby men have taken to themselves about £13,000 up to date as their share in the tour. The cost of the trip was estimated to be about £15,000, and as there were 16 games to be played, including a Test, there was every prospect of a good balance on the right side.

H. Le Vack, the crack rider of Indian motor cycles, has added several records to the already long list achieved by him. The highest speed attained was 107 1/2 miles per hour, one mile an hour over his own record for a kilometre from a flying start. With a sidecar attached he broke both short and long distance records, his speed for 100 miles being 70.13 m.p.h., as against his own previous best of 61.98 m.p.h.

The West of Scotland Cricket Club have engaged Herbert Wilson, of Eastwood, Nottingham, as their professional for 1922. He was a member of the ground staff at Trent Bridge and has played for the county.

P. Morrice, the fast bowler, who used to be well known in Scotland, is leaving his old Lancashire League club, Todmorden.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	30.00	29.97	29.94
Temperature	69	66	69
Humidity	60	88	79
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Wind Force	4	4	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.09	0.00	0.04
Highest open air			
Temperature on the 12th	69		
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the 13th	65		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			
H. K. Observatory, Jan. 13.			

HONGKONG HOTEL

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SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

£/T Demand	2/7
10 d/s	2/7 1/2
30 d/s	2/7 1/2
1 m/s	2/7 1/2
£/T Shanghai	Nom.
£/T Singapore	111 1/2
£/T Japan	194 1/2
£/T India	54 1/2
£/T San Francisco	54 1/2
£/T New York	149
£/T Java	Nom.
£/T Marks	6.60
£/T France	6.60
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

1 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
1 m/s. D/P	2/9
3 m/s. L/C	2/9 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/10 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	7.20
5 m/s. France	7.40
Demand, Germany	54 1/2
Demand, New York	Nom.
£/T Bombay	194 1/2
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
£/T Calcutta	194 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	113 1/2
£/T Yokohama	113 1/2
Demand, Manila	113 1/2
Demand, Singapore	113 1/2
Demand, Batavia	149
£/T Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	80 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	35 1/2
Bar Silver, ready	35 1/2
forward	34 1/2
Bank of England rates 5%	—
New York/London	4.23 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	3/10 1/2 pm.
10 "	1/10 1/2 pm.
5 "	9/10 1/2 pm.
Canton sub. coins	17 3/4 dis.
Hongkong Jan. 13, 1922.	

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Leban, from Fremantlewa
Suzuben, from Haiphong.

M. E. F. AIRY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1922.

HOTELS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORONET

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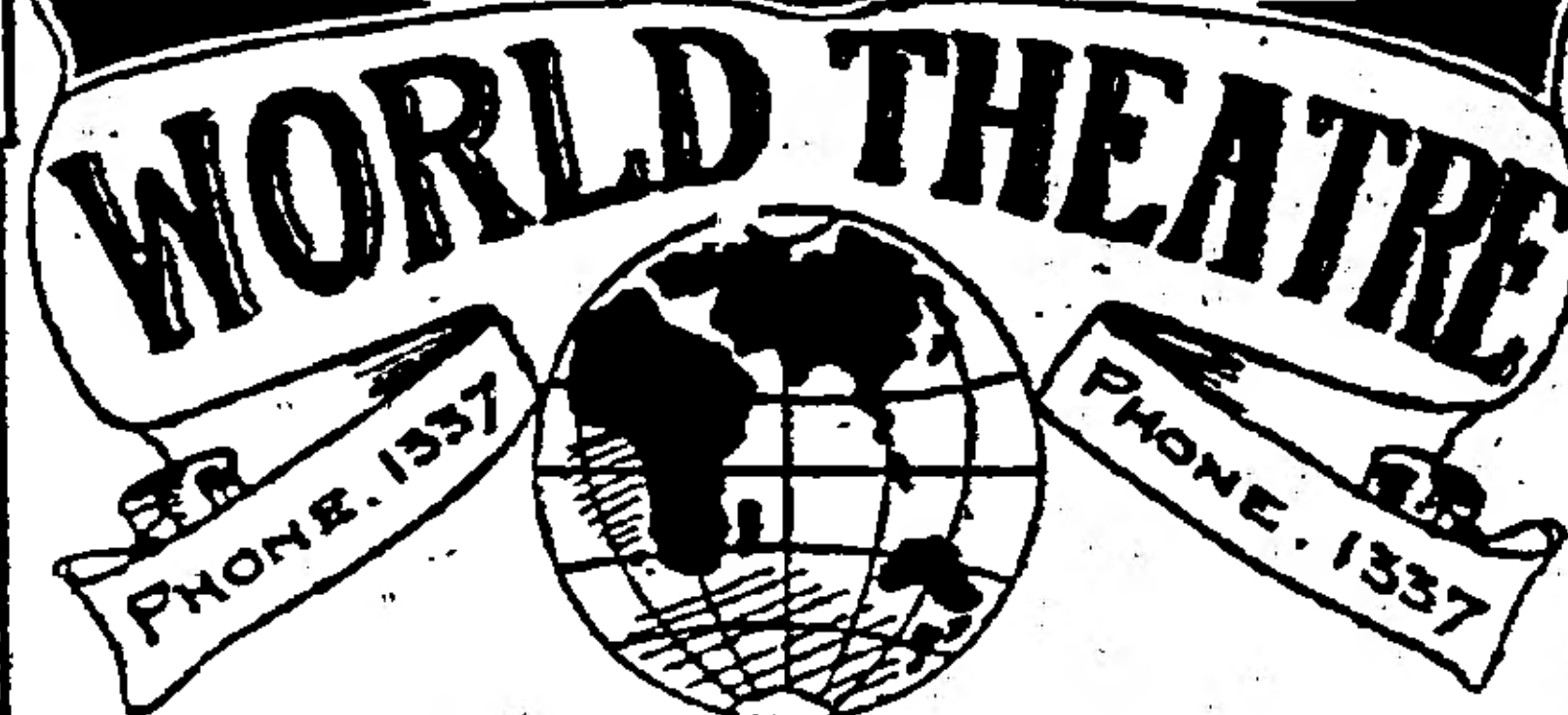
TO-NIGHT

The Jockey

OF

DEATH

The Two Fathers



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Friday, 13th. to Sunday, 15th.
DORIS KENYON

in
THE
"BANDBOX"

6 parts.

* 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
EILEEN SEDGWICK in "THE DIAMOND QUEEN"
4 and 5 Epis.

Booking at the Theatre.

WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 13d. 12h. 05m.—Pressure has increased slightly in the North and decreased slightly in the South.

The Mongolian anticyclone continues to move eastward. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the E. coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st. 0.53 inches, against an average of 0.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap
Rock N.E. winds, moderate; overcast, some drizzle or mist.

2 Formosa Channel
..... N.E. winds strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamoocks. The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Jan. 13, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast.

Time signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. On to 9h. 0m. On, p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours east Greenwich).

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